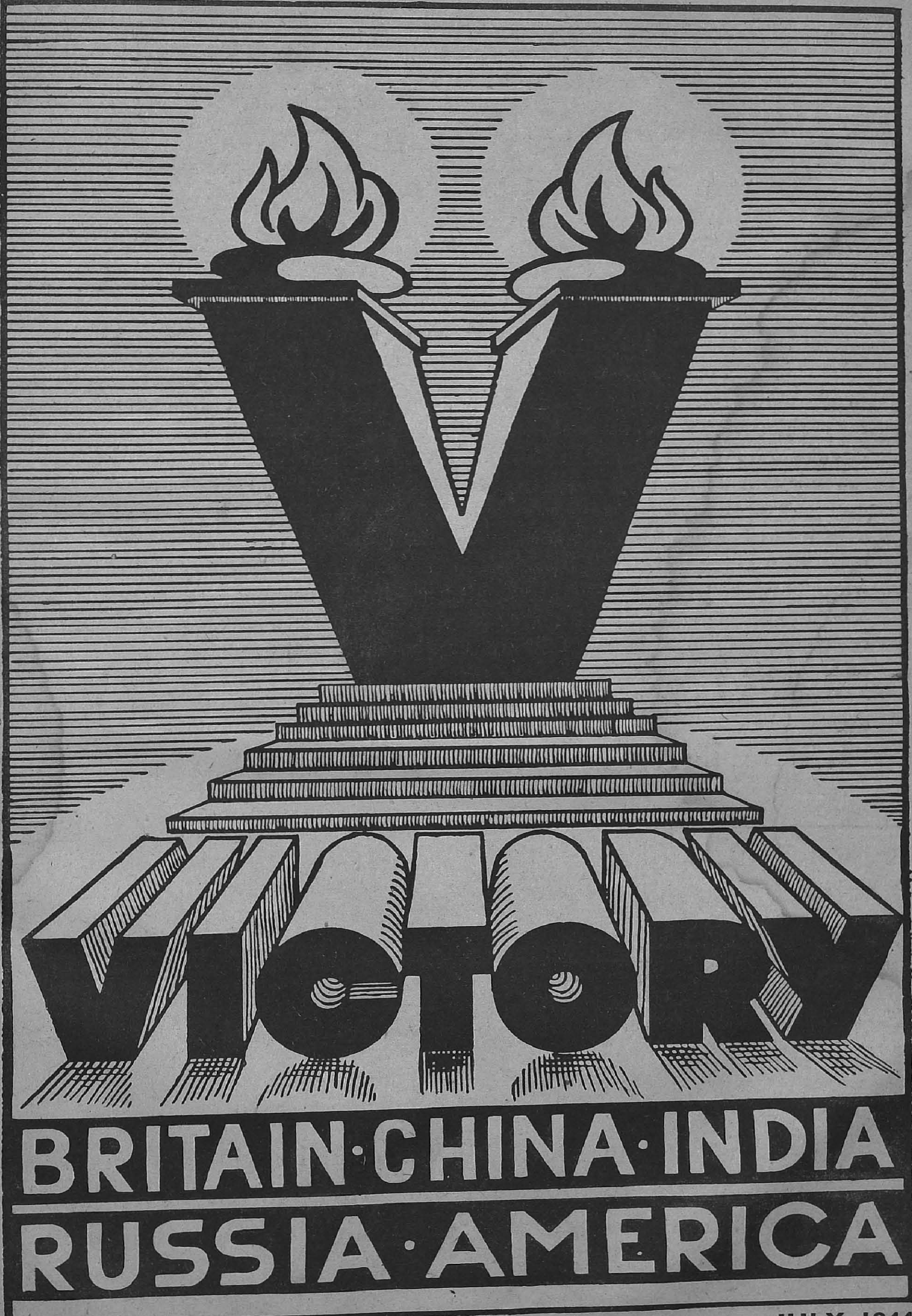
Registered No. M-4431.

A MONTHLY REVIEW RECORDING THE MADRAS WAR EFFORT



JULY 1944

VOL. III—No. 11

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[NOTE.—This issue contains reports of activities in Madras Presidency connected with the War Effort for the month of June 1944.]

SAVE NOW

There are plenty of opportunities for work and the work is well paid. That brings me to the Small Savings Scheme, the idea of which is that people save now when they have money. It will help to limit the amount of money in circulation and keep prices down. Every person who can save at least 4 annas at a time can join the scheme. Though prices are high, all the food and essential articles are controlled and every man who can should save a little something from his earnings. The money saved will buy what we need at a future date when prices fall down. There are many occasions in which large sums of money have to be spent in a household, viz., education of a boy, or a marriage of a girl, etc. A wise man tries to save money for these occasions. National Savings Stamps can be purchased from a post office and affixed to a card. As soon as the stamps accumulate to Rs. 10 they can be exchanged for a National Savings Certificate. So I hope you who can, will save your annas.

—MR. AUSTIN, I.C.S., ADVISER TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS, *in a speech delivered on 30th June* 1944.

NOTICE

THE Director of War Publicity will be glad to receive photographs relating to war work in the City and in the mufassal districts for publication in the next number of VICTORY.

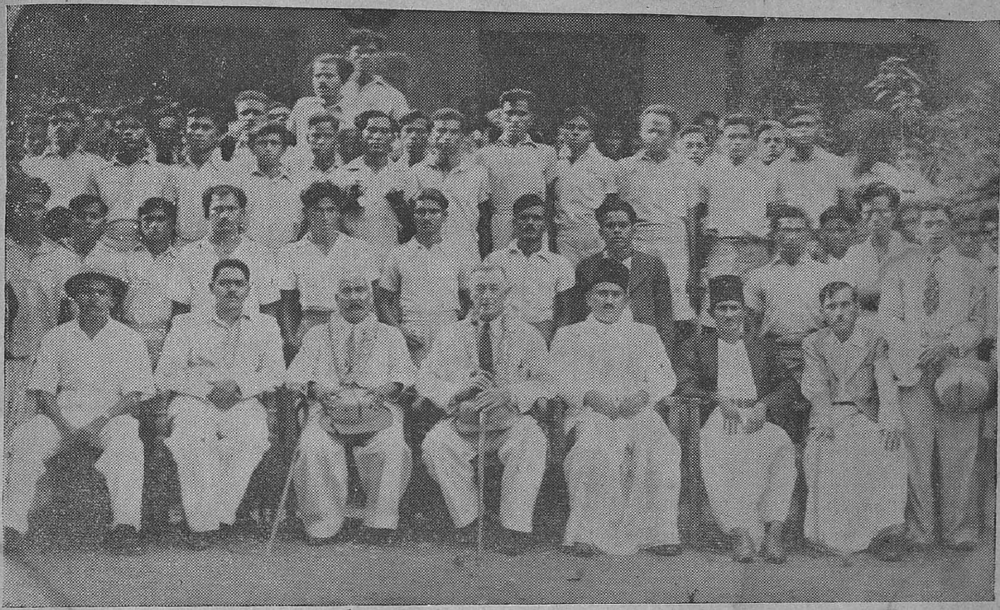


Photo of the Security Leaders and Security Instructors and village guards of the Ramnad district, taken on 1st July 1944 at the 'Ramnad Rally of 200 village guards,' when the Provincial Organizer inspected them and distributed nine silver cups.
Capt. G. T. B. Harvey, Director of War Publicity, is in the centre with the District Organizer of Ramnad to his right.

Madras Governor's War Fund

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements as on 26th June 1944.

Receipts.

From districts as under (including amounts previously collected for His Excellency the Governor's War Charities Appeal Fund) :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Coimbatore	22,20,755	9	3
West Godavari	20,79,215	1	4
Madras	20,72,121	8	9
East Godavari	18,41,447	9	3
Kistna	17,10,247	1	1
Vizagapatam	16,40,154	11	1
Guntur	15,86,933	12	3
Tanjore	15,74,158	0	8
Tinnevelly	13,81,215	14	5
Ramnad	13,49,037	9	0
Kurnool	12,95,172	0	10
Madura	12,69,633	6	9
Malabar	10,86,667	9	4
Nellore	10,48,704	13	0
North Arcot	10,04,235	12	4
Trichinopoly	9,81,174	12	8
Salem	9,22,498	13	3
Chingleput	8,61,569	7	3
South Arcot	8,32,416	11	9
South Kanara	7,35,350	5	5
Cuddapah	6,52,379	11	10
Nilgiris	6,46,299	14	8
Bellary	6,33,249	1	8
Anantapur	6,06,847	9	8
Chittoor	4,39,643	13	4
Travancore	1,02,386	11	11
Bangalore—Mysore—Coorg	27,723	7	9
	3,06,01,241	0	6

Disbursements.

	RS.	A.	P.
By His Excellency the Governor's War Charities Appeal Fund	2,52,060	13	6
By the Madras Governor's War Fund— To Air Ministry, London, for cost of Aircraft for Madras Squadrons ..	1,76,50,000	0	0

Disbursements—cont.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
To specific charities in accordance with the wishes of donors and to the Joint War Charities Committee				55,96,135	2	5
To Indian Air Force				18,50,000	0	0
To Government of India (Defence Department) for purchase of Armoured Carriers				4,10,000	0	0
To Madras Flying Club on account of scholarships, Trainer Aircraft Parachutes and other equipment for training flying instructors, etc. ..				3,08,971	3	1
To His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, etc., for Indian Defence purposes earmarked in accordance with the wishes of donors				13,845	9	6
To relief of evacuees				1,32,166	6	5
To Joint War Charities Committee on account of "amenities for troops" earmarked in accordance with the wishes of donors				22,88,097	9	9
To sundry payments for which sanction has been recorded				83,118	6	0
Total disbursements ..				2,85,84,395	2	8
To cost of Government of India 3 months' Treasury Bills for the face value of Rs. 15 lakhs.	14,97,562	8	0			
Balance	5,19,283	5	10	20,16,845	13	10
Total ..				3,06,01,241	0	6

The Tour of the Director of War Publicity

Capt. G. T. B. Harvey, Director of War Publicity and the Provincial Organizer of the National War Front, toured the following villages in Kodaikanal taluk, Madura district: Vilpatti, Pannaikadu, Poombarai and Mannavanoor.

National Savings Movement

The Madras Savings Campaign.—The Government of Madras have fixed a target of 20 crores for the Madras Province for the financial year 1944–45 and has distributed the target to the various districts as follows:—

District	RS. LAKHS.	District	RS. LAKHS.
1 Madras	900	15 Nilgiris	24
2 Anantapur	27	16 North Arcot	33
3 Bellary	29	17 Ramnad	94
4 Chingleput	22	18 Salem	50
5 Chittoor	22	19 South Arcot	27
6 Coimbatore	88	20 South Kanara ..	27
7 Cuddapah	27	21 Tanjore	55
8 East Godavari ..	55	22 Tinnevelly	57
9 Guntur	66	23 Trichinopoly	61
10 Kistna	44	24 Vizagapatam ..	38
11 Kurnool	22	25 West Godavari ..	50
12 Madura	83		
13 Malabar	44	Total ..	2,000
14 Nellore	55		

The Government have directed that subscriptions to War Loans (viz., Victory Loan, Interest-free Defence Bonds and Prize Bonds) sales of National Savings Certificates and Stamps, Post Office Defenece Savings Bank deposits and Collective subscriptions from villages and will count for the purpose of the target.

The subscriptions to the various forms of Defence Savings during June 1944 were as follows:—

	RS.
Victory Loan	13,55,100
National Savings Certificates	5,63,653
Total ...	19,18,753

Collections by sale of prize bonds in May 1944 amounted to Rs. 80,160.

Collective subscriptions in May 1944, amounted to Rs. 16,865-12-5.

Considerable propaganda is being done both in Madras City and in the mufassal by arranging public meetings, addressing the public at important centres from the propaganda van, National War Front, and by distributing leaflets, handbills, etc., and by the exhibition of posters, slides, etc. Mass contact was established in the country to make small savings popular. Sri V. S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, B.A., Assistant Circle Officer, Madras, has addressed meetings of the Madras Electric Tramway and Madras Electric Supply Corporation workers in Vepery and the workers of the Ordnance Inspection Depot at Perambur in addition to numerous other meetings which he has addressed.

In Madura district Sri R. K. Shanmugam, B.A., B.L., District Organizer, Madura, Sri Rao Sahib S. Shanmugam Pillai, Assistant Circle Officer, Area VIII, Madura, and Mrs. A. S. D. Charles, Lady Lecturer, Madura, have organized a number of meetings in the district and addressed them on the Small Savings Scheme. All the Assistant Circle Officers were asked to form Small Savings Committees in fairly large numbers in each district to bring in non-official influence to bear on the villager to spend less, to save, and to invest in National Savings Certificates.

The National Savings Circle Officer and Defence Loans Commissioner inaugurated a vigorous campaign in Madura district at Kodaikanal on 9th June 1944 with the assistance of the Kodaikanal Missionary Union.

It is hoped to achieve good results in the weeks to come.

MADRAS.—The Defence Loans Sub-Committee met thrice during the month under review. Arrangements were made for getting into touch with the Superintending Engineer, A.R.P., Madras, and the Executive Engineer, Central P.W.D., and requesting them for getting at least half the amounts of the securities of the contractors invested in 3 per cent Victory Loan. The members of the Committee were also requested to do intensive propaganda work and see that the target fixed for the City is reached at an early date.

SOUTH ARCOT.—A sum of Rs. 80,139 has been collected from the beginning of the financial year up to 30th June 1944.

CHITTOOR.—The Government have fixed a fresh target of Rs. 22 lakhs for the Chittoor district for the current financial year. The Postmaster-General informs that he has issued orders to supply the Post offices concerned with necessary application forms and has instructed thirteen branch offices to transact business with authorized agents while similar action is being taken by him in respect of 31 other branch offices. Propaganda material and receipt books have been supplied to all taluks.

CUDDAPAH.—Vigorous steps were taken to push through the Small Savings Scheme, the Collective Subscriptions Scheme, the Canvassers' Scheme and the sale of Victory Bonds.

KISTNA.—The amount of contributions raised for the Defence Savings Bonds up to the end of June 1944 is Rs. 66,39,991.

KURNOOL.—An amount of Rs. 28·6 lakhs has so far been subscribed towards Defence Savings Bonds and National Savings Certificates. Besides this, an amount of Rs. 6,244-10-0 has also been invested under the scheme of collective subscriptions, till now.

MADURA.—The Small Savings Scheme was inaugurated by the Defence Loans Commissioner on 9th August 1944 at Kodaikanal under the Chairmanship of Captain G. T. B. Harvey, Director of War Publicity. The campaign began on the 20th when the first lady lecturer was asked to accompany the Assistant Circle Officer for Small Savings with the van in Usilampatti, Palayam, Periyakulam and Madura. Together they visited 16 villages where public meetings were held and the village officers instructed as to their duties, as agents. Fourteen non-official agents were recommended for appointment. Two meetings, one in T.V.S. Workshop and another in Rama Vilas Workshop were held in July 2nd and 3rd in continuation of the campaign. In both these meetings the Factory Inspector and Assistant Circle Officer partook.

MALABAR.—The Small Savings Scheme has already commenced working. The General Saving Campaign for securing the target fixed for this district also was in progress.

RAMNAD.—A sum of Rs. 14,45,900 was realized under the 3 per cent Victory Loan, 1957, against a quota of Rs. 23.4 lakhs up to 30th June 1944 under all items of savings.

TANJORE.—The paid personnel of the National War Front Organization were contributing to the National Savings Scheme and investing money in the purchase of National Savings Certificates. In all the public meetings, the object and usefulness of investing money in the National Savings Certificates were explained to the public by the National War Front staff.

TRICHINOPOLY.—The Small Savings Scheme was given wide publicity during the month under report and canvassing agents were appointed throughout the district and intense propaganda was made to increase the number of authorized agents.

VIZAGAPATAM.—Receipt books, certificates and propaganda material were supplied to the Taluk officers in the district. The scheme was put into operation.

(*Continued on page* 22.)

Small Savings Scheme

If BUSINESS SLACKENS or PRICES FALL or ILLNESS COMES or YOU LOSE YOUR JOB **?**

SECURE YOUR FUTURE *NOW*...*BUY*

NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES invest **Rs. 10** and get **Rs. 15**

...each N.S.C is income tax free
Safe to hold—safer than gold
Simple to buy and interest high
Secure from fears for future years

Obtainable from Post Offices, Savings Bureaux and AUTHORISED AGENTS. Every AUTHORISED AGENT has a certificate of authority which he will produce for your inspection.

AUTHORISED AGENTS have official numbered receipt books—see that you get a receipt from one of these books and that the counterfoil is completed in your presence.

AUTHORISED AGENTS services are entirely FREE to you.

National War Front Activities

MADRAS.—The Secretary, Propaganda Sub-Committee of the Madras District War Committee convened a public meeting at the Crown Talkies, Georgetown, Madras, on Sunday the 25th June 1944. Rao Bahadur G. A. Natesan, Chairman, Provincial Propaganda Sub-Committee, presided. Mr. R. Galletti, I.C.S., Joint Secretary, Board of Revenue, gave a very interesting lecture on '*possibilities of an international order*.' Mr. K. O. Antony and Mr. S. Balasingam Satya Nadar also addressed the gathering and exhorted the audience to make every possible contribution to bring the war to a speedy and successful conclusion. Mr. V. C. Sundara Rajah proposed a vote of thanks. The total number of meetings held in Madras City for June 1944 was 149. Mr. K. Kalyanasundaram, District Lecturer, addressed 23 propaganda meetings and gave a talk on the radio on the Second Front. Mrs. T. S. Kunjitham, Lady Lecturer (Telugu) addressed 23 meetings of which 11 were house talks. Mrs. C. Saraswathi, Lady Lecturer (Tamil), addressed 20 meetings of which 11 were house talks. Mrs. Mahaboonissa Begum, Lady Lecturer (Muslims) addressed 21 meetings. Mr. Mohamed Ibrahim, Lecturer (Muslims) addressed 19 meetings. Mr. S. P. I. Balagurusivan, Lecturer, Scheduled Classes, addressed a total of 29 meetings (propaganda meetings 16, special meetings 3, house talks 10). Mrs. Lalithakumari, Ballad Singer, accompanied the van and sang war songs, ballads, etc., in Tamil, Telugu and Urdu. Mr. A. M. Arokiasami Pillai, honorary organizer for tannery workers toured the Saidapet taluk in the Chingleput district and visited 12 villages between the 10th and 29th June. He visited, in the course of his tour 7 schools and 11 tanneries and held a meeting in each of these centres. He also carried on propaganda on behalf of National Savings and canvassed the sale of Victory Bonds for an amount of Rs. 806-10-3.

ANANTAPUR.—Propaganda work was done very vigorously during the month by the Revenue Divisional Officers, Tahsildar and District Organizer, National War Front, and his staff. Several meetings were arranged in which the revenue officials also took part. The members of National War Front organization arranged several meetings at places where there were good audience. The magic lantern slides also were shown with the help of the Propaganda Van.

As usual, the staff of the National War Front carried on intensive propaganda, both in the rural and urban parts of the district in co-operation with the Revenue officials. The District Organizer besides giving some broadcast talks at the temporary broadcasting station at Tiruvannamalai, during the Kumbabishekam festival, addressed a military family gathering under the auspices of the District Soldiers' Board. We toured Vaniyambadi and Tiruppattur taluks along with the Assistant Circle Officer for National Savings, to intensify the Small Savings Campaign. A well attended public meeting was organized at Tiruppattur by the Honorary Divisional Organizer, Tiruppattur, under the Presidentship of Mr. R. Lakshmanan, District Munsif, at which the District Organizer, the Assistant Circle Officer, National Savings, the Additional District Munsif and some local gentlemen spoke about the present war. The District Lecturer visited 11 villages and addressed 13 meetings; the Additional Lecturer for Scheduled Castes visited 9 villages and addressed 9 meetings, the additional lecturer for Muslims, visited 7 villages and addressed meetings of Muslims on the war. The Lady Lecturer, Pandithai Narayani Ammal, addressed 5 women's meetings and 9 public meetings; the Muslim Lady Lecturer addressed 7 women's meetings and gave 12 short talks on the war. The Honorary Divisional Organizer, Vellore, visited 19 villages in connexion with propaganda work and inspected 12 reading circles. The Taluk Propagandists visited a number of villages and addressed many meetings. The Taluk Propagandists of Chengam and Vellore turned out good work during the exhibition at Tiruvannamalai. The Taluk Propagandist, Cheyyar, entertained large festival crowds at Tiruvannamalai, along with the ballad master. The ballad master visited 12 schools during the month and taught war songs to school children. The special propaganda activity of the National War Front during the month is the "Victory Exhibition," with a broadcasting station, organized at Tiruvannamalai during the Kumbabishekam festival from 1st to 4th June 1944. It was opened by the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvannamalai. Two public meetings were organized under his presidentship, one during the opening and other during the closing of the exhibition. Short talks on the war and war ballads were daily broadcast to the festival crowd. War posters and model weapons were displayed in an attractive manner. Thousands of villagers visited the exhibition of war films by the propaganda van. The District Educational Officer also organized a War Technicians Exhibition and helped the National War Front to make its "Victory Exhibition" a great success.

SOUTH ARCOT.—The District Organizer toured for 17 days, visited 8 towns and 43 villages, inspected 33 reading circles, addressed 11 public meetings and gave 2 pial talks. The District Lecturer toured for 21 days, delivered 10 lectures and gave 5 pial talks. The Additional Lecturer for Muslims toured for 7 days in this district, visited 5 villages, addressed 5 public meetings and inspected 4 reading circles. The Lady Lecturer, South Range, toured for 21 days, visited 4 towns, and 12 villages, addressed 14 meetings and inspected 10 reading circles. The Lady Lecturer, North Range, toured for 19 days, visited 3 towns and 15 villages; addressed 13 meetings, and inspected 6 reading circles. The Honorary Taluk Organizers and the Taluk Propagandists also toured extensively in the district and addressed a large number of meetings on subjects connected with the war. During the month a National War Front exhibition was arranged at Chidambaram during the Anithirumanjanam festival and special propaganda was done in the festival centres. A refresher course was conducted for the Taluk Propagandists during the month.

BELLARY.—There were special meetings held throughout the district in the first and the second weeks of the month in connexion with the observance of the recruitment week. There were similar meetings held at the Taluk Headquarters to elicit co-operation of the public for the Sports Carnival held at Bellary from the 1st to 15th June, in aid of Red Cross. The District Organizer toured for 20 days, visited 20 villages, addressed 6 public meetings, and had informal talks with the ryots in 14 villages, about the advantages of Small Savings Scheme. Talks and lectures were given in the Municipal High School and the playground taking advantage of the Sports Carnival and the Poets week celebrated from the 1st to the 16th and the 19th to the 26th respectively at which more than a thousand people assembled every day. The District Lecturer Mr. S. R. Vattam, was in charge of the van and toured in it for 19 days, visited 17 villages. He inspected 4 reading circles, visited 2 schools and handled 14 cases of military welfare.

Mr. K. Venkataramiah, the Additional Lecturer for Scheduled Classes, toured in the three districts of Bellary, Kurnool and Anantapur, spending about 10 days on an average in each district. He toured in all for 28 days, visited 21 villages, inspected 16 reading circles. Mr. L. Sreenivasa Rao, the Kannada Lecturer, toured as usual for all the days in the month visited 36 villages and addressed 11 meetings. He attended to the collection of books for presentation to the troops. He inspected 26 reading circles. Janab S. G. M. Padsha, the Honorary Divisional Organizer, Hospet, toured for 15 days, visited 6 villages, 3 in Kudligi taluk, and 3 in Hospet taluk and gave talks on war subjects. Mr. Vedi Sreeramulu of Harpanahalli did systematic work by organizing meetings with the help of the Revenue staff, school masters and the Taluk Propagandists. He toured for 10 days visited 10 villages and inspected 4 reading circles. He did propaganda at Morigeri during the Devi Jatra where there was a very large gathering for 2 days on the 6th and 7th.

Voluntary Speakers.—Mr. A. Santhiah of Alur, toured for 7 days, visited 7 villages and gave propaganda speeches in all of them. Mr. B. M. Veerabasava Aradhya of Kudligi toured for 10 days, visited 15 villages. Mr. S. Jayaseela of Bellary toured for 8 days and gave talks in schools and chavadies. Janab S. Mahaboob Sahib of Bellary carried his propaganda in the Railway trains and platforms, travelling as usual by all the trains throughout the month. Mr. B. Purushotham spoke at 8 meetings. Mr. Vidwan K. M. Karibasava Sastri of Rayadrug toured for 11 days. Mr. K. Narasimha Moorthy of Alur toured for 4 days, and addressed 4 meetings. The work turned out by the 11 taluk propagandists of the district is as follows:—

Name of the taluk propagandist.	Days toured.	Villages visited.	Pial talks.	Meetings addressed	Reading circles inspected.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. K. Subbanna, Bellary East ..	22	23	21	2	9
2. G. Khaja Hussain, Bellary West.	22	22	21	2	5
3. R. Chandramouli Sastri, Rayadrug.	22	22	20	2	3
4. S. Dayanandam, Siruguppa ..	22	30	28	2	10
5. N. Veerabhadriah, Adoni ..	24	25	24	1	11
6. D. Prasada Rao, Yemmiganur ..	25	22	10	2	9
7. D Venkataramana Rao, Alur ..	24	31	27	4	20
8. M. Obalesappa, Hospet ..	28	33	30	3	8
9. M. Seshagiri Achar, Kudligi ..	29	32	29	3	8
10. N. Sethumadhava Rao, Harpanahalli.	22	31	30	1	16
11. H.K. Basava Raj, Hadagalli ..	22	16	14	2	12

Mr. D. L. N. Moorthy, the Ballad Master, toured for 20 days, visited 10 villages and gave recitals at 10 public meetings and 12 private assemblies.

CHINGLEPUT.—The District Organizer toured for 19 days and visited the taluks of Conjeeveram, Tiruvallur, Ponneri, Chingleput and Sriperumbudur. He conducted the Refresher course at Conjeeveram for 4 days. He addressed 6 meetings during the month and inspected 4 reading circles. At Ponneri, a drama was arranged in aid of the Red Cross, when the District Organizer was present.

A purse of Rs. 50 was presented to him for the Amenities for the Troops Fund. He formed four new village guard centres and inspected two of the existing centres. The Additional Lecturer for Scheduled Castes toured for 21 days, visited 13 villages and addressed 12 meetings. He also attended the Refresher course at Conjeeveram. He toured through the districts of North Arcot and Chingleput.

Mrs. H. K. Phillip, the Lady Lecturer, attended the Refresher course at Conjeeveram. She was on leave during the latter half of the month for 15 days. She toured for 11 days, visited 4 villages, addressed two public meetings and gave 6 talks to the school children and women. Miss N. Karunakara, the Junior Lady Lecturer, also attended the Refresher course at Conjeeveram. She toured for 20 days, visited 14 villages, addressed 11 meetings and gave 15 talks to the school children and others. Mr. D. Srinivasalu Chettiar, Honorary Taluk Organizer, Sriperumbudur, toured for 11 days, addressed 10 meetings and inspected 9 reading circles. Mr. S. N. Sankaralingam, Honorary Organizer, Madurantakam, toured for 10 days, addressed 9 meetings and inspected 2 reading circles. Mr. K. Ananthachari, Honorary Organizer, Conjeeveram, toured for 4 days and addressed 3 public meetings. Mr. J. G. Christian, Honorary Organizer, Tiruvallur, toured for 5 days and addressed 5 meetings. Mr. R. Subramania Nadar, Honorary Organizer, Ponneri, arranged a drama in aid of the Red Cross at Ponneri and gave a donation of Rs. 50. Mr. M. Srinivasa Iyengar, Honorary Organizer, Chingleput, toured for 6 days, visited 3 villages and addressed 3 meetings. Mr. G. Krishnamurthi toured through the taluks of Saidapet and Sriperumbudur and addressed 5 meetings. Mr. M. R. Srinivasa Rao addressed three meetings, one at Tambaram and Meenambakkam. At the latter place, he also spoke to His Majesty's forces, and answered questions.

The Taluk Propagandists toured for 213 days, visited 215 villages, inspected 79 reading circles and held 116 meetings. They distributed 439 posters and pamphlets.

CHITTOOR.—The District Organizer visited five places and addressed five meetings during the month. He conducted successfully the Refresher course for taluk propagandists from 6th June 1944 to 9th June 1944 at Palmaner. He took part in the recruiting sub-committee meetings held on 3rd June 1944 and on 15th June 1944. The latter meeting was addressed by Captain Ingle, Staff Recruiting Officer, Bangalore. He took part in the soldiers' family gathering conducted at Murakambat on 24th June 1944, when the Civil Liaison Officer was also present. He visited three reading circles. The District Lecturer toured for 17 days and visited 15 villages during the month. He attended the Refresher course for the Taluk Propagandists, at Palmaner. He enquired into the grievances of six families of soldiers serving overseas and reported the matter to the Secretary to the District Soldiers' Board, Chittoor. The Additional Lecturer for Scheduled Classes visited 8 places and addressed 8 meetings. He also enquired into the grievances of soldiers' families. The Additional Lecturer for Muslims visited two places and addressed large audiences. The Lady Lecturers of Chittoor and Madanapalle visited 16 and 4 villages respectively. They met the families of soldiers serving overseas and forwarded their grievances to the Secretary, Soldiers' Board, for redress. They addressed the womenfolk. They attended the soldiers' family gathering conducted at Murakambat. The Honorary District Organizer for Tiruttani and Puttur took part in the Taluk War Committee meeting held at Nagari and checked the work of the Taluk Propagandist, Tiruttani. The Taluk Propagandists visited in all 162 villages, addressed 134 meetings, and had individual talks with ryots. They distributed propaganda pamphlets. They attended the recruitment committee meeting addressed by the Staff Recruiting Officer, Bangalore, at Chittoor. They enquired into the grievances of the families of soldiers serving overseas. All the propagandists excepting the propagandists of Chittoor attended the Refresher courses held at Palmaner. The propagandists of Venkatagirikota and Puttur sent 5 and 6 applications for recruitment respectively. The Ballad Master visited 12 schools and taught war ballads to the children and their teachers. He attended also 13 meetings and sang war ballads.

The District Organizer and the District Lecturer visited 5 and 15 villages respectively during the month. The Additional Lecturer for Scheduled Classes visited 8 villages and the Additional Lecturer for Muslims visited 2 villages (Taluk Headquarters, Punganur and Palmaner) during the month. The Taluk Propagandists toured in their respective jurisdictions. The Lady Lecturers of Chittoor and Madanapalle visited 16 and 4 villages respectively. The Honorary District Organizer for Tiruttani and Puttur visited Nagari and attended the Taluk War Committee meeting. The Ballad Master visited 12 schools and taught war ballads to the school children and the teachers. All the touring members of the National War Front addressed large gatherings during their tours. The first Refresher course for the Taluk Propagandists was conducted at Palmaner from 6th to 9th August 1944 which was attended by all the Taluk Propagandists excepting Taluk Propagandist of Chittoor. The Taluk Propagandists attended the Recruitment Committee meeting on 15th June 1944 at Chittoor which was addressed by Captain Ingle, Staff Recruiting Officer, Bangalore.

COIMBATORE.—The District Organizer toured for 24 days during the month of June 1944, visited 22 places, checked about 48 reading circles and addressed 7 public meetings besides visiting soldiers' families in 3 places. The District Lecturer Mr. A. Sithian toured for 21 days, visited 22 villages, addressed 19 public meetings and gave informal talks in 9 places. He checked 14 reading circles and enlisted 100 members to the National War Front Organization. The Additional Lecturer for Scheduled Classes Mr. R. T. Kesavalu toured for 4 days in this district, visiting 4 villages. He also did propaganda in Coimbatore town for 3 days. He addressed 5 public meetings and visited 1 Scheduled Class colony. The Additional Lecturer for Muslims Mr. Syed Shah Ghouse Mohideen toured in this district from 19th to 24th June and visited 4 places. The Lady Lecturer Miss A. Manickam toured for 24 days, visited 23 villages and addressed 18 public meetings of which 11 were largely attended and two were exclusively for women. She also visited 34 houses and carried on house-to-house propaganda and checked 33 reading circles. She organized 4 women's reading circles and enlisted 18 members for National War Front. The other lady lecturer Mrs. R. Ranganayaki Ammal toured for 18 days, visited 17 villages. She addressed 13 public meetings of which 5 were exclusively among womenfolk and checked 6 reading circles, forming 2 new reading circles.

Honorary Divisional Organizers were doing propaganda work. The Honorary Divisional Organizer, Kollegal, took keen interest in arranging some public meetings in that taluk during visit of the District Judge and the District Organizer, in this month. The Honorary Divisional Organizers of Pollachi, Coimbatore, Tiruppur and Erode, assisted by the concerned Revenue officials were entirely responsible for the success of the Bommalattam show and music concert, displayed by the Song Publicity Department in this month.

All the Taluk Propagandists were doing war propaganda as usual in their respective taluks and checked the working of the reading circles in their jurisdiction. The Ballad Master Mr. N. E. Balaguru toured for 23 days and visited 38 villages and sang war songs to the masses assembled.

CUDDAPAH.—The War pamphlets and publicity material received from time to time were distributed to the village officers and the reading circles in the district. Mass meetings were held at different centres and the villagers were acquainted with the exact war situation and the need for helping the war effort by men and women was specially emphasised. The Collector presided at four well attended meetings at Rayachoti and Sidhout taluks. The officers of Revenue and Agricultural departments and the National War Front staff toured in the district and supervised the working of the several reading circles. The ballad masters visited schools and taught war songs. The District Propaganda Sub-Committee met on 17th June 1944.

EAST GODAVARI.—The District Organizer carried out an intensive drive on Small Savings Scheme during the month commencing from 1st to 6th June 1944 in almost all the major panchayats. Almost all the National War Front staff in this district were engaged in propaganda to 30th June 1944. Rao Sahib N. Raghavandrarao Pantulu, the Collector of East Godavari, took active interest. He visited the exhibition stalls. The District Lecturer with the propaganda van, the two Lady Lecturers and five Taluk Propagandists did intensive propaganda during the festival. The model weapons of war were arranged for exhibition in special stalls. Every day meetings were held both in the mornings and evenings. Several thousands of pilgrims attended the meetings.

WEST GODAVARI.—Propaganda work was as usual, carried on by the staff of the National War Front and the Revenue subordinates and it progressed satisfactorily. The propaganda material supplied to the taluks was distributed to the local libraries and the reading circles for wide publicity. Propaganda meetings were functioning satisfactorily under the supervision of the Revenue subordinates.

KISTNA.—Propaganda material received from the various sources was distributed to the reading circles promptly. The propaganda work carried on by the National War Front Organization was supplemented by the Revenue Divisional Officers and Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars, who held public meetings explaining the latest war position, during their tours. The District Health Staff gave 10 lectures with magic lantern shows, 5 without magic lantern shows and 20 talks in rural areas.

KURNOOL.—The staff of the National War Front and Revenue officials did propaganda work in the several villages visited by them. The Tahsildar, Allagadda, held 5 War Propaganda meetings at Allagadda, Batnulur, Erranguntla, Sirvel and Govindapalle. The Tahsildar, Dhone,

held 4 War Propaganda meetings at Bogole, Betamcherla, Veldurthi and Bamallakota. The Tahsildar, Pattikonda, held propaganda meeting on 24th June 1944 at Pattikonda.

MADURA.—The District Organizer toured for 17 days, delivered 12 lectures, visited 6 schools and 6 soldiers families, formed 2 women's reading circles and inspected 18 reading circles. The District Lecturer toured for 24 days in Tirumangalam, Madura and Palni taluks, gave in lectures and had 6 informal talks, and inspected 8 reading circles. He attended a soldier's family gathering in Palni. The Lady Lecturer No. 1, toured for 27 days, delivered 22 lectures, visited 13 schools, enquired into the welfare of 20 soldiers' families and inspected 26 reading circles. She had a special programme in Small Savings Scheme Campaign with the Assistant Circle Officer for Small Savings in the course of which she visited 17 villages. The Lady Lecturer No. 2 toured for 25 days, visited 28 villages, addressed 24 meetings, visited 9 schools, 10 families, inspected 19 reading circles and enquired into the welfare of 9 soldiers' families. The Additional Lecturer for Scheduled Classes toured between 8th and 14th in Madura district. During that period he visited 6 Adi-Dravida colonies, addressed 4 meetings. The Additional Lecturer for Muslims toured for 7 days in Madura district and inspected 5 reading circles.

Honorary Taluk Organizers.

Taluks.	Days toured.	Villages visited.	Lectures delivered.	Reading Circles inspected.	Schools.	Soldiers families visited.
Madura ..	21	27	18	15	14	..
Usilampatti ..	18	27	..	14	10	29
Dindigul ..	18	19	14	12	5	7
Palni ..	13	18	..	17	..	..
Palayam ..	15	20	9	5	15	Recruited 28 men.
Kodaikanal ..	6	6	4	7	..	..
Periyakulam ..	5	5	5	5	..	Recruited 80 men.
Melur ..	1	1	1	1	..	8

No report from Tirumangalam and Nilakottai.

Taluk Propagandists.

Taluk.	Days toured.	Villages visited.	Reading circles visited.	Soldiers' families visited.	Schools.	Other activities.
Madura ..	21	21	6	11	..	..
Madura sub-taluk.	21	21	6	2	..	*
Melur ..	21	40	13	10	10	..
Dindigul ..	27	39	21	10	..	..
Palni ..	22	23	17	..	..	..
Kodaikanal ..	16	20	14	10	..	..
Nilakottai ..	22	33	18	1	..	..
Periyakulam ..	24	33	25	56	..	..
Palayam ..	21	32	26	12	16	..
Usilampatti ..	22	26	13	..	..	..
Tirumangalam	18	21	5	..	..	..

* Sent 7 men for Ceylon labour.

The Ballard Master toured in Melur, Kodaikanal, Periyakulam taluks for 23 days taught war ballads in 31 schools and sang in 15 meetings.

Propaganda by Taluk Committees and Revenue Department.

Taluk.	Revenue Department.	Propaganda Committee.
Madura	13	4
Madura Sub-Taluk	6	Nil.
Dindigul	6	10
Melur	29	1
Kodaikanal	1	2
Periyakulam	22	Nil.
Nilakottai	15	1

Sir P. T. Rajan, Bar.-at-Law, Regional Leader, Tamil Nad and Mr. J. L. Wood, I.C.S., Collector of Madura visited Bodinayakanur on 23rd June 1944. A big meeting was organized under the auspices of the National War Front. Mr. Sethuram, Chairman and Mr. E. V. Somasundaram, Commissioner of Bodinayakanur municipality, helped to organize the meeting on a grand scale. Many members of the Taluk Committee, Periyakulam, attended the meeting. Officers like Assistant Circle Officer for Small Savings, Grain Purchasing Officer and Deputy Commercial Tax Officer and Tahsildar, Periyakulam, were present. The Zamindar of Bodinayakkanur, Rao Sahib Suppayya Chettiyar, all the local teachers and members of the city propaganda committee attended the meeting. There was a large audience of about 3,000 people. Mr. W. P. A. Soundarapandiya Nadar, the president of the district board, accompanied the Regional Leader and addressed the gathering.

MALABAR.—The District Organizer of the National War Front was on tour for 19 days in the month and he organized 11 public meetings. The Taluk Propagandists addressed 186 public meetings and gave 139 talks. The propagandist, Ballad Master, addressed 2 public meetings and gave 8 performances. The lecturers delivered 56 lectures in all and the Lady Lecturer organized 6 successful zenana meetings. One hundred and sixty reading circles were inspected in the month by the organizer, lecturers and propagandists. Among the Honorary Organizers, Messrs. P. V. Mukundan of Tellicherry, I. C. V. Nayudu of Wynaad, T. C. Karunakaran of Calicut and M. A. Kumara Panikkar of Walluvanad organized and addressed propaganda meetings in the interior villages.

NELLORE.—The District Organizer toured for 17 days and visited 14 villages. He addressed the villagers and inspected National War Front Committees and Village Security—Organizations. He conducted the first quarterly refresher class for the Taluk Propagandists of Nellore district at Gudur from 26th to 28th June, 1944. The District Lecturer toured for 25 days and visited 18 villages. He attended the quarterly refresher class of the Taluk Propagandists at Gudur. The Additional Lecturer for Scheduled Classes, Mr. G. Vandanam, toured for 12 days and visited 8 villages and did propaganda work. The Additional Lecturer for Muslims, Janab Amir Ali Baig toured for 11 days and visited 9 villages and did war propaganda work.

Rao Sahib Y. Lakshminarayana Reddi, Honorary Divisional Organizer, Gudur, toured for 7 days and visited 18 villages. He inspected the National War Front Committees and Village Security Organizations. The number of villages visited by the several voluntary speakers is given below:—

Sri N. Venkataswami, 10 villages, Sri R. Parasurami Reddi, 10 villages, Sirdar R. V. Reddi and his party 14 villages. The Tahsildar of Atmakur held 7 meetings, the Revenue Inspector, Devarayapalli, held 12 meetings, the Deputy Tahsildar, Venkatagiri, held 11 meetings; the Revenue Inspectors, Gudur taluk, 16 meetings; the Revenue Inspector, Chitalur held 11 meetings. The Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors in the Karachi Division conducted war propaganda meetings in the villages visited by them in their tours. The Tahsildar, Kandukur, conducted meetings in all the villages visited by him. The Deputy Tahsildar, Podili, conducted 7 meetings, the Revenue Inspectors of Kandukur taluk conducted meetings in the villages visited by them. War propaganda was carried on by the officers of other departments also, viz., the Registration, Public Health, Police, Commercial Taxes, Co-operative, Agricultural and the Educational departments. The first quarterly refresher's class for the Taluk Propagandists of the district, was held at Gudur from 26th to 28th June 1944 when the Extra Assistant Recruiting Officer, Gudur, District Educational Officer, Nellore, Revenue Divisional Officer, Gudur, and Mr. Manley, Missionary of Ramayapatnam, spoke on several subjects relating to the war. The War Kalakshepam Bhagavatar gave 6 performances in 6 villages of Nellore taluk and the performances were appreciated by the public.

THE NILGIRIS.—The Deputy Organizer Mr. M. Halayya visited both the taluks in the district, viz., Coonoor and Ootacamund. He addressed public meetings at Ootacamund, Adikaratti, Devarshola, Kadanad, Kavilorai, Alathi, Anandagiri, etc. He also inspected a few reading circles. During the later part of the month he was engaged in the formation of a committee for the entertainment to troops on leave. The five Taluk Propagandists among themselves have visited more than hundred villages. Mr. A. Ranga Gowder, Kotagiri, has done the best work for the month. The Ballad Master, Mr. Raman Dev Vidyarthi, twiced the district intensively concentrating his attention on schools. The following officials and non-officials helped National War Front in its many sided activities: Messrs. Nanja Gowder, Linga Gowder, Kali Gowder, Miss Luker, Janab Shaik Chand Sahib Bahadur and Mr. M. Raman.

RAMNAD.—The District Organizer toured for 23 days with the Propaganda Van in the taluks of Srivilliputtur, Sivaganga, Tiruvadanai and Ramnad. He checked the work of the Taluk Propagandists, inspected the village guards at Tondi, Devipatnam, Chittarkottai, Pottagavayal and Tiruppullani, visited 4 reading circles. He also accompanied the Director of War Publicity, Madras, during his visit to Manamadura, Paramakudi and Ramnad. The Lady Lecturer toured for 20 days, visited 17 villages and 20 schools, inspected 10 reading circles, conducted 12 public meetings and had 4 informal talks. At Tirumeni and Uchipuli, she conducted meetings specially for ladies, 300 gosha ladies attended the meeting. She enquired into the welfare of 8 families of serving soldiers and enrolled 146 members for the National War Front. She also attended the quarterly meeting of the District Soldiers' Board on 14th June 1944. The Additional Lecturer for Scheduled Classes toured for 16 days in the taluks of Sattur, Srivilliputtur, Aruppukottai and Mudukulattur visiting 21 villages and colonies populated largely by the Scheduled Classes. He also visited 7 schools, inspected the records of 5 reading circles, addressed 15 public meetings and had 9 informal talks. He enquires into the welfare of 191 families of soldiers. He formed one National War Front Committee in Rosalpatti in Virudunagar sub-taluk. The Muslim Lecturer toured in the taluk of Ramnad and addressed meetings. The Honorary Organizer, Tiruppattur, toured for 7 days, visited 7 villages, held 5 meetings and checked 3 reading circles. The Honorary Organizer, Srivilliputtur, was out for 14 days and visited 25 villages, held 14 meetings and checked 4 reading circles. The Honorary Organizer, Paramakudi, toured 8 days and visited 8 villages, addressed 3 meetings and inspected 4 reading circles. The Taluk Propagandists toured for more than 21 days each, visited more than 20 villages and they addressed 155 meetings in all, had 24 pial talks and inspected 87 reading circles. All the Taluk Propagandists distributed war literature to the public.

The Taluk Propagandist, Tiruppattur, helped the A.T.R.O. Trichinopoly, in recruitment. One hundred and ninety propaganda meetings were conducted by the National War Front staff besides 38 informal talks on 'War efforts' with the villagers. The meeting at Manamadura on 30th June 1944 addressed by the Director of War Publicity, Madras, was well attended.

SALEM.—The District Organiser was on tour for 26 days in the month, visited 23 places and addressed 16 public meetings on war problems in general and Small Savings Scheme in particular. During his tours he met the Revenue Officers concerned with a view to recruit suitable agents for small savings collections. He inspected 11 reading circles. Besides, he attended the Firka Tournaments held at Morappur, Karimangalam and Nallampalli and addressed the large number of people who attended these functions on the war situation. He also inspected the working of the Village Security Scheme in Omalur, Padavedu and Sankari and made enquiries about the supply of tiffin and meals to village guards in Salem Camp.

The District Lecturer who was on duty only up to 9th June 1944 toured for 6 days, visited 5 villages and addressed 5 public meetings. The Taluk Propagandist, Salem, was appointed to act in his place as District Lecturer when the latter was on leave. He toured for 11 days visiting 10 villages and addressing 10 public meetings. The District Lecturers toured with the public meetings. The District Lecturers toured with the Propaganda Van and made use of it by exhibiting films and slides in the villages of Salem and Attur taluks. Six reading circles were visited by the District Lecturer.

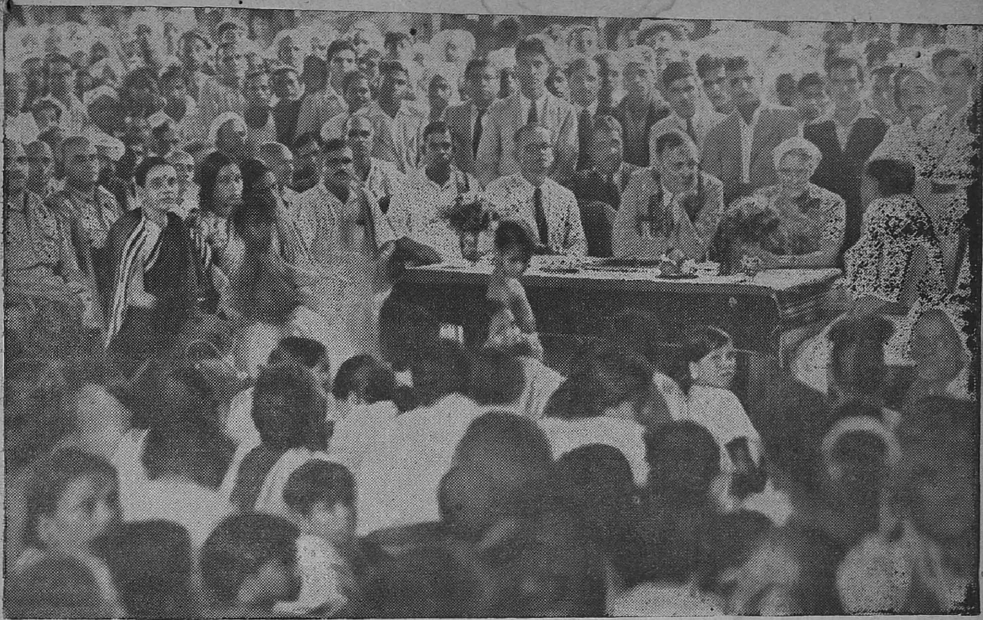
The Additional District Lecturer for Scheduled Classes, R. T. Kesavalu, toured in the taluks of Namakkal, Attur and Salem for 22 days visiting 14 places.

Srimathi Kanthamma who has been appointed Lady Lecturer for this district from 1st June 1944 toured for 14 days, visiting 13 villages and addressing 14 public meetings. She inspected the working of one reading circle and also formed a women's reading circle at Attur. Mr. P. Rathnasami Pillai, Honorary Divisional Organiser, Salem, presided over the 3 public meetings held at Salem, Sukkampatti and Odayapatti. The Honorary Organisers visited 25 villages and addressed 25 war propaganda meetings. The taluk propagandists of this district visited more than 650 villages and carried on propaganda by holding more than 265 public meetings and also by conducting pial talks. They visited more than 296 reading circles in all. Besides they met the families of soldiers, enquired into their grievances and helped them to write letters, etc.

SOUTH KANARA.—The District Organiser toured for 12 days, visited 13 places, inspected 12 reading circles and addressed 4 meetings and held 5 group talks during the month. He met prominent persons in the places visited and had discussions with them on war. He visited schools also. He attended the meeting of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance Advisory Committee at headquarters. The District Lecturer toured for 15 days on propaganda by holding more than 265 public meetings, inspected 7 reading circles and held talks at all places visited. The Additional Lecturer for Scheduled Castes toured for 19 days in Coondapoor and Udipi taluks, apart from the tuor in Malabar district. He did house-to-house propaganda in 11 villages, addressed meetings in 4 villages on war, etc. He visited 7 labour colonies, inquired into soldiers' welfare in one village and recruited 4 persons. He had informal talks in 11 villages on war situation, etc. The Lady District Lecturer toured for 13 days, visited 9 villages and inspected 3 reading circles. The second lady lecturer toured for 8 days, visited 3 villages and inspected 2 reading circles. The additional lecturer for Muslims toured for 17 days in this district, visited 9 places and addressed 5 meetings. The ballad master toured for 21 days and visited 18 villages. He sang war songs and also taught war songs to school children at those schools he visited.

The taluk propagandists did propaganda in their respective taluks as usual. The Honorary Divisional Organiser, Coondapoor taluk, inspected 2 reading circles, attended meetings of war committees. The Honorary Divisional Organiser, Udipi and Karkal taluks, toured for 10 days, visited 7 places, addressed 2 public meetings and one informal meeting. He inspected 5 reading circles. He also held informal talks wherever possible.

TANJORE.—The District Organiser, National War Front, Tanjore, toured for 15 days during the month of June 1944. He inspected 6 reading circles, which were functioning well. Eleven villages were visited by him. He stayed at Nagore from 5th to 10th June, in connexion with the Refresher Course for the Taluk Propagandists. During the Refresher Course, detailed instructions were given to the taluk propagandists about their duties in the National War Front Organisation. He presided over the Anniversary of the Co-operative Milk Supply Society at Karunthattangudi on the 14th June. From 15th June 1944 to 21st June 1944, he took active part in the Recruitment Drive organised in Tiruturaipundi taluk, by addressing public meetings on "Recruitment" and "National Savings Scheme". On 24th June 1944, the District Organiser attended the Emergency Commission meeting and the meeting addressed by Captain Ingle at the Collector's office, Tanjore. On 26th June 1944 he attended the meetings of Anti-Hoarding and Profiteering Ordinances, Advisory Committees and the Food Council meetings. On 27th June 1944, he attended the District Periodical Conference, at the Collector's office, Tanjore. He attended the District War Committee meeting and the Durbar conducted by the Collector of Tanjore in the palace on 30th June 1944. The District Lecturer Mr. M. Subramaniam, toured with the Propaganda Ven MSC. 7677 for 26 days, visiting 22 villages. He addressed 20 largely attended public meetings and 4 small meetings. From 15th to 28th June 1944, he toured with the Extra Assistant Recruiting Officer, Negapatam, in the taluks of Tiruturaipundi and Mannargudi addressing big public meetings in connexion with the Recruitment Drive. The public meetings at Muttupet, Mannargudi and Vaduvoor were presided over by Mr. T. S. Avudayappa Pillai, Revenue Divisional Officer, Mannargudi. The District Lecturer also toured in the interior parts of the taluks, such as Edumbuvanam, Talainayar and Mahadevapattanam. He also visited 3 big cheris and addressed the Adi-Dravidas. Six reading circles were inspected by him and all were reported to be working well. He attended the Refresher Course held at Nagore from 7th to 10th June and delivered lectures. M. K. M. Kadir Mohideen Maricair, Additional Lecturer for Muslims, toured in this district for 7 days, visiting 1 town and 2 villages in Nannilam taluk. He attended the Refresher Course held at Nagore and addressed the taluk propagandists. He inspected one reading circle. Mr. V. Veeraswami, Additional Lecturer for Scheduled Castes, toured in this district for 8 days, visiting 5 villages. He addressed 2 meetings and inspected one reading circle. He attended the Refresher Course at Nagore for 4 days from 7th to 10th. Mr. K. Santhanaswami Peter, Additional Lecturer for Kallars, etc., toured in this district for 13 days, visiting 12 villages. He addressed 5 public meetings and had 6 informal talks with the villagers. Four reading circles were inspected by him during the month. He attended the Refresher Course at Nagore and addressed the propagandists. The Lady Lecturer Miss Glory Moses toured for 20 days, visiting 13 villages. Seven reading circles were inspected by her. She addressed 28 public meetings. She visited 5 schools and addressed the ladies' gatherings. She attended the Refresher Course held at Nagore and addressed the taluk propagandists. House-to-house propaganda work among ladies was done in all the villages visited by her. Three ladies' reading circles were formed during the month at Kumbakonam, Shiyali and Tiruppanandal. The Lady Lecturer Mrs. A. T. Moorthy, toured for 18 days during the month, visiting 9 villages. She attended 6 public meetings and addressed 11 ladies' meetings. Nine schools were visited by her. She inspected 2 men's reading circles and 2 women's reading circles. One women's reading circle was opened by her during the month. She attended the Refresher Course for 4 days and addressed the taluk propagandists. Rao Sahib I. Kumaraswami Pillai, Honorary Divisional Organizer, National War Front, Tanjore, toured for 7 days, visiting 4 villages. He attended 11 public meetings, during the month. He attended the Refresher Course at Nagore. He attended several meetings during the month, e.g., District War Committee meeting, Recruitment Committee meeting, addressed by Captain Ingle, Rationing Advisory Committee meeting and the District Labour Advisory Committee meeting. During the month, the Honorary Divisional Organizer of Kumbakonam Mr. P. Muthudanapala Chettiar, convened a public meeting at Valangiman on 10th August 1944 and addressed the meeting. He inspected the reading circle at Valangiman. Mr. K. Lakshmikantham, Honorary Divisional Organizer, Mayavaram, visited 21 villages during the month and inspected 3 reading circles. He addressed 10 public meetings. The Collector of Tanjore, Rao Sahib Rajaiah D. Paul, camped in this division and presided over the public meetings. On 22nd June 1944, a variety entertainment was arranged in aid of the Red Cross and a sum of Rs. 7,000 was collected. Mr. P. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Honorary Divisional Organizer, Negapatam, convened 12 public meetings during the month in this division. In pursuance of the orders of the Collector, a special programme of Recruitment Drive was organized in the two taluks of Negapatam and Nannilam. Public meetings were held in all important centres of the division and the advantages for able-bodied men enlisting in the army were explained. The staff of the National War Front and the Revenue subordinates strove hard to enlist large number of recruits. The extra Assistant Recruiting Officer, Negapatam, was present and addressed several meetings. Captain G. H. D. Leonard, Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Trichinopoly, addressed the meeting held in Negapatam on 23rd June 1944. The Honorary Divisional Organizer was in tour for 26 days during the month, visiting 12 villages and inspecting reading circles. He formed new reading circles in the villages of Venkadangal and Tirukkannangudi in Negapatam taluk and Vadakarai in Nannilam taluk. The



Soldiers' family gathering at Koduvally presided over by Mr. E.W. Bouchier, I.C.S., Collector of Malabar. The photo shows Mr. and Mrs. Bouchier, District Organizer, N.W.F., R.D.O., Sevadharny, Inspectress, South Malabar, Lady Lecturer, N.W.F.,Hony. Divl. Organizer, N.W.F., Calicut and others.

first quarterly Refresher Course for the Taluk Propagandists of this district was held at Nagore, in this division, for 4 days from 7th to 10th June 1944. The Honorary Divisional Organizer took keen interest in the conduct of the Refreshers Course. Honorary speakers Mr. K. Guruswami Doss of Kumbakonam, Srimathi Ramamirtham Ammal of Mayavaram, Janab Mohommed Meera Sahib of Pattukkottai, and others addressed several public meetings, during the month, in important places of this district. The war songs of Mr. K. Guruswami Doss and his party with suitable accompaniments attracted huge crowds especially in rural parts and were very much appreciated by the villagefolk. The Honorary speaker Mr. N. Venkatarama Ayyar, retired Health Inspector, Nannilam, attended the Refresher Course throughout and addressed the Taluk Propagandists. The Taluk Propagandists (19 in number) visited in all 405 villages and inspected 155 reading circles during their tours. The Ballad Master Mr. K. Govindarajan, toured for 20 days during the month. Only 5 villages were visited by him as he spent 4 days in connexion with the Refresher Course held at Nagore from 7th to 10th June 1944. He attended 2 public meetings and visited 8 schools, where he taught war songs to the school children. Miss Baby Rajam, a songstress, selected by the Provincial Songs Publicity Organizer, Madras, sang some war songs during the month in the course of her musical performances at Tanjore and Gobichettipalayam.

TRICHINOPOLY.—The important feature during the month was the special public meeting held on 27th June 1944 at the Town Hall Square to celebrate the fall of Rome and the commencement of the Second Front in Western Europe by the Allies. The District Collector Mr. W. H. Mitchell presided over the meeting. Speeches were made by Khan Bahadur P. Sherfuddin Sahib Bahadur, Public Prosecutor, Trichinopoly, Rev. Fr. Arulswamy, S.J., and Miss M. C. Kokilabai, Lady Lecturer, National War Front on the fall of Rome and the importance of the landing of the Allied troops in Western France. With the concluding remarks of the Collector of the meeting came to a successful close. The first quarterly Refresher Course for the Taluk Propagandists of Trichinopoly was held at Turaiyur from 15th to 18th June 1944. Sir P. T. Rajan, Bar.-at-Law, the Regional Leader, paid a visit to the class hall on 16th June 1944 and addressed the staff of the National War Front. The officers of the staff of the National War Front carried on intensive propaganda during the month. The District Organizer visited Turaiyur, Illuppur, Sombattu, Gundur and Ponamalaipatti villages for propaganda work. The District Lecturer Mr. M. Natarajan, visited 18 villages in Trichinopoly, Turaiyur, Lalgudi and Musiri taluks. He addressed public meetings when the District Van exhibited war reels in villages besides inspecting 12 reading circles. Mr. V. Veeraswami, Additional Lecturer for Scheduled Castes, visited 7 villages, addressed 4 public meetings and inspected 3 reading circles. Mr. M. K. M. Kadir Mohideen Maricar, Additional Lecturer for Muslims, visited 9 villages in this district, addressed 9 public meetings and inspected 4 reading circles. Mr. K. Santhanaswami Peter, Additional Lecturer for Kallars, Maravars, etc., visited 7 villages and addressed 5 public meetings in this district besides inspecting reading circles. Miss M. C. Kokila Bai, Lady Lecturer, visited 9 villages in Manapparai, Turaiyur and Trichinopoly taluks. She addressed 8 public meetings, inspected 3 reading circles and visited 3 schools. Miss K. Sivakamu, Lady Lecturer, visited 8 villages in Musiri, Perambalur, Turaiyur and Trichinopoly taluks. She inspected 5 reading circles and visited 4 schools. Mr. N. S. Ramanarasu Iyer, Honorary Divisional Organizer, Ariyalur (visited 5 villages in Udayarpalayam taluk for propagada work. Mr. V. Srinivasalu Naidu, Honorary Taluk Organizer, Kulittalai, addressed 4 propaganda meetings in Kulittalai taluk. Messrs. M. S. R. Chandran, Galam Murthuza Sahib, Raja Sholagar, S. Chellappa, M. Savarimuthu Pillai and K. N. Palaniswamy Gounder, voluntary speakers addressed several meetings. Master Mr. C. V. Narayanaswamy toured for 18 days and visited 14 villages and sang war songs in all public meetings. The eleven Taluk Propagandists visited in all 253 villages and did propaganda work besides inspecting 86 reading circles for the month. Mr. S. Krishnamoorthy, Security Inspector was on tour for 20 days and did good work. The Tahsildar of Karur held 18 public meetings; the Tahsildar of Kulittalai, 12 and the Deputy Tahsildar of Manapparai, 3. The Tahsildar of Musiri held 13 propaganda meetings, the Tahsildar of Lalgudi, 7 and the Deputy Tahsildar of Turaiyur, 22 public meetings. War propaganda meetings were held in the several villages of Ariyalur division. The Tahsildar of Udaiyarpalayam held 13 public meetings. Mr. N. Subramaniam, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Karur, inspected 5 reading circles during the month and issued necessary instructions to the village officers about their proper working. Mr. W. G. Janakiraman, Revenue Divisional Officer, Ariyalur, presided over two propaganda meetings in Perambalur taluk one in Valikandapuram on 21st June 1944 and the other in Labbaikudikadu on 22nd June 1944 besides inspecting reading circles. The officers of the Educational department did effective propaganda work during the month. The officers of the Agricultural department held 60 meetings in rural areas. The staff of the Registration, Veterinary and Health department inspected the reading circles assigned to them.

VIZAGAPATAM.—The Revenue Divisional Officers and their subordinates held propaganda meetings and also inspected reading circles.

During the month the District Organizer, National War Front, toured for 16 days organized and attended 15 meetings, inspected 6 reading circles, inspected the security

squads of 7 villages and selected experts in swords and stick-play. Sir Norman Strathie, Adviser to His Excellency the Governor and the District Collector, with Major Holland visited the labour camp at Simhachalam at a time when entertainment was organized to the labourers by the District Organizer. The meeting at Tekkali was presided over by the Rajah Saheb of Tekkali. The meeting at Ichchapur was presided over by Rao Bahadur Narasimhachary, retired District Judge, and President, Special Tribunal, Estates Land Act. The District Lecturer toured for 24 days, visited 26 places, conducted 24 meetings, inspected 12 reading circles, and visited three labour camps. The Additional Lecturer toured for 19 days, conducted 13 meetings and inspected 7 reading circles. He visited 3 labour camps. The meetings at Mandasa was presided over by the Sub-Collector, Chicacole. At Haripuram, he addressed a large gathering of Burma Evacuees. The Lady Lecturer, Vizagapatam, toured for 8 days in the month and addressed four meetings. The Ballad Master toured for 20 days in the month, song War Ballads, at 18 meetings, visited 9 reading circles and 10 military families. Mr. Dikshitulu, Honorary Taluk Organizer, toured for 7 days, addressed 6 meetings and inspected 3 reading circles. Two of his meetings were presided over by the District Educational Officer, Vizagapatam. Mr. M Kameswararao, Honorary Divisional Organizer, Sompeta, toured for 5 days, inspected five reading circles, organized 7 meetings, visited 15 Military families, enrolled ten members into the National War Front and inspected two poster sites. Mr. V. Suryarao, Honorary Divisional Organizer, Chicacole, toured for three days, conducted 6 meetings and inspected three reading circles. The Honorary Divisional Organizer, Vizianagram, Dr. K. R. Subramanya Ayyar, toured for 9 days, visited 11 places, addressed 9 meetings, enrolled 39 members into the National War Front, inspected 8 reading circles and gave three talks in Vizianagram in order to canvass authorized agents under the small savings scheme. The Honorary Taluk Organizer, Tekkali, toured for 3 days, organized 2 meetings and inspected two reading circles. The Honorary Divisional Organizer, Narasipatam, Rao Sahib D. Ramarao, toured for 18 days, addressed 15 meetings, inspected 6 reading circles, 10 poster sites and visited 24 military families. Meetings at Y.B. Agraharam and Dimili were presided over by the concerned Tahsildars and the meeting at Makaram was presided over by Mr. Scott, the Sub-Collector. At the meeting of Dimili an amount of Rs. 500 was collected to give relief to those whose houses were burnt by fire. The Honorary Divisional Organizer, Palakonda, toured for 8 days, visited 26 military families, inspected 9 reading circles, collected 3 bullock shoes and 2 viss of waste paper, inspected 10 poster sites and addressed 12 meetings.

The Taluk Propagandists toured extensively in their respective jurisdiction and did propaganda, in addition to inspecting reading circles.

TINNEVELLY.—Special week and propaganda and recruitment meetings were held at Alwarthirunagiri, Kulathur, Taruvari, and Valliyur on 5th, 10th, 17th and 24th June respectively. Dewan Bahadur N. Visvanatha Rao presided over all the meetings.

The most noteworthy event of the month under report was the Tinnevelly District Third Recruitment Publicity Conference and fighting forces rally held on the 10th June and 1st July 1944 at the Centenary Hall and the Curzon Grounds, Palamcottah.

The conference was opened by Colonel O. T. Durrant, Commandant, 162 L of C area and was presided over by Diwan Bahadur V. N. Visvanatha Rao, Collector, Tinnevelly. The periodical refresher course for the propagandists of this district was conducted during the month from the 6th to 9th at Tuticorin. Dr. Dehnan, Central Organizer, National War Front, Simla, opened the course. Sri U. Sridhara Panikkar, Additional Lecturer, presided over the proceedings of the first day. The second day was presided over by Rajagopalan, Esq., I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Tuticorin. The valedictory address of the course was delivered by Diwan Bahadur V. N. Visvanatha Rao. During the session of the refresher course, three public meetings were arranged under the auspices of the National War Front. National War Front Committees were working satisfactorily. The Taluk Propagandists and some of the Honorary Organizers toured extensively in their respective jurisdictions and addressed well-attended public meetings, besides holding informal talks with the villagers. The District Lecturer Sri Deva Irakkam was on tour for 20 days. He visited 20 villages, attended and addressed the week-end meetings during the month. The Lady Lecturer Mrs. Mary Arul Raj visited 15 villages and conducted 9 reading circles. She organized four new ladies reading circles, visited 9 schools and conducted meetings there. The additional Lady Lecturer Miss Janakaja Lakshma was on tour for 24 days visited 4 girls' schools and conducted 4 reading circles during the month. House-to-house propaganda was done by her in the villages of Valliyur, Tenkasi and Ilanji. The Revenue Divisional Officers, Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars, and Revenue Inspectors carried on intensive propaganda in the villages visited by them.

Propaganda Vans

MSC. 3438 'Tunisia' (Chingleput).—The van toured in the district for 20 days and exhibited film shows in ten villages. It was used in connexion with the visit of the Bommalattam party of Conjeeveram. The total distance covered by the van during the month was 399 miles.

MSC. 6946 'Guadalcanar' (Chittoor).—The van toured for the first five days in the North Arcot district and the remaining days in the Chittoor district covering a total distance of 401 miles, 23 film and magic lantern shows were given in the villages visited by the van. Radio recitals were also given by the van. It was used for entertaining people at the National War Front Exhibition at Tiruvannamalai from 1st to 5th June 1944 during the Kumbabishekam festival.

MSC. 7160 'Casablanca' (Tinnevelly).—The van toured in the district for 24 days and visited 26 villages covering a total distance of 615 miles. Radio recitals were given in the villages visited by the van. The van was used for announcement of public meetings in each taluk and in connexion with the Tinnevelly District Third Recruitment Publicity Conference and fighting forces rally held at Palamcottah.

MSC 7161 'Stalingrad' (Cuddapah).—For 15 days the van toured the district visiting 16 villages. Film and magic lantern shows and radio recitals were given in the villages visited by the van. The van accompanied the procession arranged to celebrate the 'Fall of Rome' and the 'Invasion of the Continent.'

MSC. 7162 'Teheran' (South Kanara).—The van toured for 15 days in the district, visiting 16 villages. Radio and gramophone recitals were given in the villages. The distance covered by the van during the month is 365 miles.

MSC. 7468 'Matapan' (Salem).—For 22 days the van toured the district. Twenty film and magic lantern shows, and 14 radio recitals were given in the villages. The van covered 263 miles during the month.

MSC. 7536 (Madras).—The van toured in the City of Madras for 19 days visiting all the divisions of the City, doing intensive war propaganda and distributing of handbills, posters and other war magazines. The van was used by the City Organizer for the Inspection of National War Front fuel depots where informal talks were given.

MSC. 753 (The Nilgiris).—The van did not go on tour as it was under repair.

MSC. 7677 (Tanjore).—The van toured for 26 days in the district during the month visiting 22 villages. The van was used for the celebration of the Recruitment Week in Negapatam and Mannargudi divisions.

MSC. 7704 (Anantapur).—The van toured for 23 days during the month. It visited 39 villages and 17 magic lantern shows were given. The van was taken for the recruitment drive at Kadiri and Penukonda and did propaganda on shandy days at Hindupur and Madakasira.

MSC. 7711 (Malabar).—The van toured for 26 days in the district visiting 43 villages covering a total distance of 437 miles. Twenty film shows were given.

MSC. 7760 (Kurnool).—The van toured for 17 days covering a distance of 224 miles. It visited 16 villages, Fourteen film shows and three magic lantern shows were given.

MSC. 7759 (Coimbatore).—The van toured for 16 days. It visited 17 villages during the month. Fifteen film shows and two magic lantern shows were given. The van was used in Coimbatore town in connexion with the music concert by the Song Publicity Officer and party on 11th June 1944.

MSC. 671 (Trichinopoly).—The van was on tour for 18 days during the month, visiting 14 villages. Six film and magic lantern shows and 17 radio recitals were given. The services of the van were utilized in connexion with the 34th Conference of Muthuraja Mahajana Sangam Srinivasanallur on 25th June 1944.

MDM. 651 (Ramnad).—The propaganda van toured for 20 days and visited 25 villages during the month. Film shows and magic lantern shows were given, as also radio recitals.

MDU. 28 'Keren' (Madura).—The van toured for 22 days in the district visiting 29 villages, and giving 22 film shows. The van took part in the Red Cross Benefit Show on the 18th and Small Savings Drive from 20th to 30th and did service during the visit of the military film unit on the 12th.

MSC. 7629 'Naples' (Guntur).—The van toured for 15 days in the district and gave film shows in 13 villages.

MSC. 6984 'Orel' (Nellore).—For 25 days the propaganda van toured in the district, visiting 22 villages. Film and magic lantern shows were given, as also radio recitals.

(Continued on page 14)

War Committees, Depots, etc.

NORTH ARCOT.—A meeting of the District War Committee was held on 9th June 1941 under the presidentship of Khan Bahadur S. Ahamed Ali Sahib Bahadur, B.A., Collector of North Arcot. Mr. S. M. Kamaluddin, District Organiser, Vellore, read the resume of the work done by the Propaganda Sub-Committee and the National War Front, while Mr. Muhammad Mustafa Sahib and the Treasury Deputy Collector, read the resume of the work done by the Recruitment Sub-Committee and the Finance Sub-Committee, respectively. The president then announced that the total amount collected towards the Red Cross Fund in this district amounted to Rs. 1,05,912 up to 31st May 1944. The letter, dated 5th May 1944, received from the editor, A.A.V. Service, Madras, regarding the sale of copies of the book entitled "War Efforts for Victory" was read and it was resolved that the heads of offices in this district be requested to report the number of copies required by them. Small Savings Scheme has been put in operation in this district and strenuous efforts made both by the Revenue Officials and the National War Front to advise the people on the need to save and invest in the National Savings Certificates.

A meeting of the Propaganda Sub-Committee was held at Victory House on 24th June 1944. It discussed ways and means to intensify propaganda and resolved to recommend the appointment of Honorary Taluk Organisers in the place of Honorary Divisional Organisers to carry on effective propaganda among the villagers. The committee also resolved to request the Commissioner of the Municipality, Vellore, to arrange for broadcast talks by the members every week, through the Municipal mike.

BELLARY.—An executive committee meeting of the District War Committee was held on the 12th June 1944 with Mr. P. S. Viswanatha Ayyar, I.C.S., Collector of Bellary, in the Chair. The president read the report reviewing the activities of the Divisional War Committee since 24th May, the date of the last meeting, and also a summary of the activities of the Divisional War Committees of Adoni and Hospet since that date. The Committee resolved to express its appreciation of the work done by the officials of the Revenue Department by raising a sum of Rs. 21,300 by sale of tickets for the tournaments held at Bellary during the sports Carnival between the 3rd and the 15th June. It also resolved to open a special register in every village, showing the names of persons recruited from it for the army and a record of casualties as well, with a view to elicit sympathy towards those who are fighting for the country.

The Divisional War Committee of Hospet met on the 7th June under the presidency of Mr. A. Sreenivasan, Sub-divisional Officer, Hospet, and drafted a programme for the celebration of the Recruitment Week. Accordingly the Recruitment Week was celebrated from the 8th to the 14th. On the 30th the committee met again under the presidency of Mr. P. S. Viswanatha Ayyar, I.C.S., to make arrangements for the meeting and procession during the visit of His Excellency the Governor on the 26th.

The movement started from the 1st of April continued during the month. Funds were raised by voluntary contributions, benefit shows, etc. During the month, the Sports Carnival held from the 1st to the 15th June had a ready response from the public and a sum of nearly Rs. 20,000 was realised from it. The total collections for the Indian Red Cross by the end of June reached nearly a lakh of rupees.

CHINGLEPUT.—The meetings of the various sub-committees of the District War Committee, Executive, Publicity and Propaganda, Finance and Recruitment Sub-Committees were held on 3rd July 1944 both for the months of June and July 1944.

KURNOOL.—The Sub-Collector, Nandyal, presided over meeting of the Nandyal Divisional War Committee held on 24th June 1944 at Nandyal. Besides the above meetings, a meeting of the District War Committee was held on 28th June 1944 at Kurnool when resolutions were passed to the effect that every possible help should be given to Military Officers to accentuate the drive for recruitment and also to extend nearly co-operation to the agencies carrying on the Savings Campaign.

NELLORE.—There was a meeting of the Propaganda Sub-Committee on Monday, the 19th June 1944, under the chairmanship of Mr. G. A. Natesan. The following leaflets have been published in English and in the Indian languages:—

The leaflets entitled "Madrassis on the Indo-Burma Front" gives an account of the valour and heroism, the cool courage of Madrassi anti-aircraft gunners, drivers, signallers and motor mechanics. "Three crores for the War Fund—A splendid performance" is a leaflet which describes the inception of His Excellency the Governor's War Fund, its administration and control and the utilization and disbursement of the Fund. The Chairman reported that a letter had been received from Mrs. Meenambal Sivaraj stating that she had visited the widow of the late Subedar Subrahmanyam and conveyed to her the sympathies of the Sub-Committee in accordance with the resolution passed on the 24th April 1944. With regard to the resolution of the Sub-Committee asking the military authorities to allow references to be made to the names of the South Indian Units in reports received from the War Fronts, the Director of War Publicity has been allowed to accredit one war correspondent with the forces to cover the exploits of the South Indian troops. In this connection, the Sub-Committee passed the following resolutions:—(i) The Sub-Committee, while thanking His Excellency for agreeing to "allow the Director of War Publicity to accredit one war correspondent with the Forces to cover the exploits of South Indian troops," desires that the appointment of the accredited war correspondent should be expedited. (ii) This Sub-Committee, while expressing its gratitude for the release of news about the exploits of South Indian troops on the Indo-Burma Front, is strongly of opinion that similar information about the activities of South Indian troops on the other fronts should also be furnished. The Sub-Committee is of opinion that if this is done a great stimulus would be given to recruiting in this province and to public interest in the war generally. The monthly reports received from Presidents of District War Committees regarding propaganda activities in the districts, were read and recorded. Information furnished by the Director of War Publicity regarding activities of the National War Front, the working of the propaganda vans, posters, slides and films and about Reading Circles, was placed before the Sub-Committee. The following resolution was passed, the members standing: "The Propaganda Sub-Committee expresses its deep sense of sorrow at the untimely demise of Mr. V. S. Ramaswami Sastriyar and places on record its high sense of appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him to this Sub-Committee. It also resolves to convey its sincere condolences to the members of the bereaved family."

RAMNAD.—The Executive Committee of the District War Committee met on 10th June 1944. The reports of the various sub-committees were read, reviewed and adopted.

SALEM.—A meeting of the District War Committee was held on 30th June 1944 in the Collector's Office, Salem, and the Collector and President, of the District War Committee presided over the meeting. The Staff Officer, Recruiting, spoke about the recruitment.

SOUTH KANARA.—A meeting of the District War Committee was held on 12th June 1944 in the Collector's Office to reorganize the sub-committees.

TANJORE.—A meeting of the District War Committee was held at the Collector's Office, Tanjore, on 30th June 1944. At the commencement of the meeting the Collector gave the Committee, the War Fund, Defence loans and Recruitment figures for the district up to date and the target fixed for the current official year under Defence Savings. He also explained to the Committee the need for concentrating on Defence Savings and recruitment. A resolution was passed requesting the Divisional War Committees to concentrate during the coming months on contribution to the Defence Savings Scheme and recruiting. The reports of the Divisional War Committees on their activities since the last meeting of the District War Committee in March 1943 were also read and reviewed. A Durbar was also held by the Collector on 30th June 1944 at which he presented letters of appreciation to the volunteers of the A.R.P. organization, Tanjore, which was recently disbanded.

TINNEVELLY.—The District War Committee met on 5th June 1944 under the presidency of the Collector and President when Mr. P. S. V. Nambi, Retired Currency Officer, Madras and Honorary Treasurer, Joint War Charities Fund, delivered a speech throwing light on the administration of the fund and the various ways in which the fund is utilised. Then the committee recorded its appreciation of the work of Koilpatti Division War Committees and the munificience of the public of Koilpatti division in having contributed record sum of Rs. 92,625 for the Red Cross through collections for a benefit performances on the 27th May 1944.

Soldiers welfare work

On 2nd June 1944 a talk was given in Radio by Dr. D. S. Rajalakshmi on War and Savings and the duties of the soldiers' families. On 6th July 1944 a social gathering of the children and families of soldiers were arranged by the District Inspectress. The gathering was presided over by Mr. Dey, I.C.S., the Collector of Madras, and sweets were distributed by Capt. Martin, Assistant Civil Liaison Officer, Bangalore. Speeches were made on the duties of the soldiers' families by Dr. D. S. Rajalakshmi and two others. In connection with the social gathering 2,000 poor people of soldiers' families were fed. The gathering was entertained with music.

The welfare work in the district was as usual given full attention. The Secretary, District Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board, North Arcot, Vellore, reported that 97 papers involving the complaints of non-receipt of letters, 48 letters to the Prisoners of War were sent during this month. Forty Educational Concessions were received and were sent to the Officers Commanding for their certificates of service and return. Sixty-six cases of D.D. 40 and financial assistance have been received in the office. One hundred and seventy-four leave cases and 147 complaints and 20 cases of food-stuffs, 33 assignments of lands under Grow More Food Scheme and 17 cases of Indian Soldiers Litigation Act, were received and disposed of.

The Inspectresses of Sevadarnis too were interested in the welfare work. They had a busy month. Three deserters were traced and they were sent to the Units concerned under Police escort. Two hundred and fifty-five petitions relating to non-receipt of family allotment letters to Prisoners of War, leave, miscellaneous complaints were received through the Fouji Sevadarnis by the Inspectresses and were disposed of.

A Soldiers Welfare Ration Depot was declared open at Tiruvannamalai, on the 3rd June 1944 by Mr. T. S. Dhanaraj, Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvannamalai. At the same time a family gathering of the military families was held when Mr. S. M. Kamaluddin Sahib Bahadur, District Organiser, National War Front, Mr. Syed Abdul Khayum Sahib Bahadur, District Educational Officer, North Arcot, and Mrs. J. S. Baggianathan, spoke about the welfare work in the district and explained to the military families the facilities that were being given to them by the benign Government and that they should send in more men and money to the Army, Navy and Air Forces. Pamphlets in Tamil explaining the work of the District Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen's Board, were printed and are being distributed.

During his camp at Tiruvannamalai, the Secretary, District Sailors and Airmen's Board, North Arcot, Vellore, received 38 petitions about non-receipt of family allotments, letters and complaints and disposed of them. He was able to settle in person two miscellaneous complaints relating to quarrels in a village at Tiruvannamalai.

Lt.-Col. E. G. Phythian Adams, I.A., Civil Liaison Officer, Madras-Bangalore Area, visited Vellore on the 25th June 1944 when he inspected the office of the Secretary, District Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen's Board, North Arcot, Vellore. In the same evening there was a gathering of the military families at the Victory House. Khan Bahadur S. Ahmed Ali Sahib Bahadur, Collector, North Arcot, Vellore, presided over the function. Lt.-Col. E. G. Phythian Adams, I.A., spoke on the present war and the work of the District Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen's Board.

BELLARY.—The District Soldiers Board and the Taluk Soldiers' Boards were making systematic enquiries about all cases that were brought to their notice. The Taluk Propagandist and the District Lecturer handled several cases which were recommended for help to the District Soldiers' Board.

WEST GODAVARI.—The first gathering of the families of the serving soldiers was held on 25th June 1944 in the local high school. The function was successful, being largely attended.

KURNOOL.—The District Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Board and the Taluk Soldiers' Committee were functioning satisfactorily. Enquiries from soldiers regarding the welfare of their families were promptly attended to and grievances by the members of those families were redressed wherever possible.

MADURA.—All the staff of the National War Front were instructed to enquire into the welfare of the soldiers families residing in villages visited by them. Two hundred and six families were visited by the National War Front personnel in the month of June and 42 complaints of non-receipt of letters and allotment, four complaints about family litigation or quarrel were received and forwarded to the District Soldiers' Board.

Two social gatherings were organised one at Kottampatti on 3rd June 1944 by the Tahsildar, Melur and another at Usilampatti by the Deputy Tahsildar, Usilampatti, on 20th June 1944 and nearly 500 persons were fed and entertained. Both these gatherings were attended by the District Organiser and Lady Lecturer No. 1. The van was in service and showed war films to the families.

MALABAR.—Two successful gatherings of soldiers' families were held in Calicut taluk over one of which the District Collector presided. The families were entertained with music and dances and were given refreshments. The Inspectrees of Sevadarnis and the Lady Lecturers delivered impressive speeches at these meetings.

RAMNAD.—The Secretary, District Soldiers' Board, toured for 10 days in the villages of Tiruppattur, Devakottai, Tiruvadanai, Manigandi, Tondi, Nambuthalai, Ramnad and Tirupullanai, and contacted the families of serving soldiers. He heard complaints and received 54 petitions for educational concessions, family allotments, etc. He attended the Taluk Soldiers' Board meeting at Ramnad on 29th June 1944. The quarterly meeting of the District Soldiers' Board was held on 14th June 1944. It reviewed the work done by the Board during the quarter.

SALEM.—The Taluk Soldiers' Board and the Taluk Welfare Committees are reported to be working satisfactorily.

SOUTH KANARA.—The District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmens' Board and its Sub-Committee were working satisfactorily.

TANJORE.—A full meeting of the D.S.S.A. Board, Tanjore, was held on 12th June 1944, at which the A.C.L.O., Madras Area, Bangalore, gave an account of the work done by the D.S.S.A. Board since the last quarterly meeting and several resolutions concerning the welfare of the families of soldiers were passed. Complaints received from soldiers' families were promptly attended to. The families of several soldiers were visited during the month both by the subordinate Revenue Officials and by the members of the Taluk Soldiers' Committees. The District Collector visited some soldiers' families in a few villages during tours.

A census of the serving personnel and their vocation in life before enlistment was being taken as a measure of post-war reconstruction with a view to decide the nature of the District Scheme and the amounts to be allotted to various estimates for establishing the soldiers on demobilisation.

TINNEVELLY.—The District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board and the Taluk Soldiers' Committee were functioning satisfactorily. All possible assistance is given to the families of the soldiers in securing the necessities of life.

VIZAGAPATAM.—Mr. K. V. Achyutharao, Proprietor of Sowdam Estate, entertained the troops in the Vizagapatam district on 18th June 1944 with tea and music. Distinguished military officers attended the function. Honorary Sub-Assistant Surgeon Hospital G. Venkatarao Nayudu, Mr. C. S. Nayudu and others also attended.

First Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's family Gathering

The gathering commenced at 12-30 p.m. on 24th June 1944 at Village Mrukambut, Chittoor, with dinner to military families. About 600 were fed. It took place under the direct supervision of Subedar T. Pachayappa, Secretary, District Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board, Chittoor. The Civil Liaison Officer, Madras-Bangalore Area, was present. There was music by the National War Front staff.

At 4-30 p.m. there was drill by Chittoor Board High school boys led by Havildar Asudullah Beig, drill master, and member of the District Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board, Chittoor, and Mr. R. Seshagirirao, the Physical Instructor of the school.

Races of 100 yards, etc., for boys and girls were held. Mr. M. Karamatullah, I.C.S., District Collector, Chittoor, presided over the function.

Lt.-Col. E. G. Phythian Adams, the Civil Liaison Officer, Madras-Bangalore Area, and Miss K. L. Rose, the Lady Lecturer, National War Front, spoke.

Women Teachers and Soldiers' Welfare

The Director of Public Instruction is authorised to permit women teachers employed in the Education department to serve as Head Sevadarnis or Village Sevadarnis in the scheme of welfare service organized by the Military Welfare department, General Headquarters and to accept the allowance offered, Rs. 25 a month in the one case and Rs. 5 a month in the other, for meeting the out-of-pocket expenses. The case of Mrs. Sushila Bai Chase may be dealt with under this general authorization.

Women teachers in the employ of local boards and municipal councils should obtain the permission of the President or the Executive authority as the case may be before they agree to serve as Head or Village Sevadarnis and accept allowance.

Red Cross

CUDDAPAH.—A sum of Rs. 67,899-8-5 has been collected up to 27th June 1944 towards the Red Cross and St. Ambulance Fund.

MALABAR.—The collection towards Red Cross Appeal Fund up to 24th June 1944 amounts to Rs. 2,17,559-8-5.

Salvage Collection

KURNOOL.—The Tahsildar, Dhone, collected 1 ton of scrap iron.

TANJORE.—The National War Front staff paid much attention to salvage collection. Mr. T. P. K. Alagiriswami Pillai, Secretary, S.P.C.A., Tanjore, collected 300 bullock-shoes during the month.

Recruitment Activities

MADRAS.—The Recruitment Sub-Committee met once during June 1944 and recommended 3 candidates for the grant of King's Commission in His Majesty's Forces out of 5 candidates interviewed.

ANANTAPUR.—As usual the recruitment work was done very vigorously. The revenue subordinates during their tours and talks with the people impressed on them that they should join the Army in large numbers and help the country.

NORTH ARCOT.—A monthly meeting of the Recruitment Sub-Committee of the District War Committee was held on the 7th June 1944 when it was resolved that adequate steps should be taken to induce the people to help the Government with more men and money. The Chairman gladly announced that recruiting week celebrations were carried out during the first week of June 1944 at Tiruvannamalai. Captain H. C. Ingle, Staff Officer (Recruiting), C.H.Q., visited Vellore on the 19th June 1944 when he addressed a good gathering of people in a public meeting about the "Commissioned Officers and how to get the Commission." Mr. M. G. George, Personal Assistant to the Collector, North Arcot, presided over the meeting. Four hundred and niety-two persons were recruited for general services and 45 technicians.

SOUTH ARCOT.—The number of men recruited from this district during June 1944 was 458. Twenty-four men were recruited to the technical arms of the Defence Services during the month.

BELLARY.—The workers of the National War Front conjointly with the staff of the Revenue Department co-operated with Recruiting Officers and helped them to the fullest extent in getting men for the Army. During the Recruitment week celebrated in the first fortnight of the month the propaganda was intensified, to rouse public interest and to prepare the ground for the Recruiting Officers to work and get the required men. Mr. J. Jagannatha Rao, Tahsildar of Alur, recruited 2 men independently whereas the other Tahsildars worked jointly with the E.A.R.O. whenever possible.

CHINGLEPUT.—The Recruitment Sub-Committee met on 3rd July 1944. The Committee for selection of war technicians met on 2nd June 1944. Two hundred and thirty-four persons were recruited from Chingleput district during the month under review for the various categories of the Army, according to the reports of the Technical Recruiting Officer, Madras and Assistant Recruiting Officer, Vellore. The tour programmes of the Recruiting Officer were communicated to the Tahsildars with instructions that they should render necessary assistance to the Recruiting Officers.

CHITTOOR.—The Extra Assistant Recruitment Officer and Assistant Recruiting Officer toured in the district and recruited candidates for the Army. The District Organizer, the members of the National War Front Organization, the Revenue Divisional Officers, the Tahsildars and the Deputy Tahsildars did their usual propaganda work during their tours and enquired about the welfare of the families of persons serving in the army.

The Extra Assistant Recruiting Officer and Assistant Recruiting Officer toured in district for recruiting candidates for the Army. The members of the National War Front and all the touring revenue officers did propaganda work during their tours. The Recruitment Sub-Committee met on 3rd June 1944 and again on 15th June 1944 when the Staff Recruiting Officer visited Chittoor and interviewed 3 candidates in all for Emergency Commissions. All were accepted and found medically fit. The applications were forwarded to the Provincial Selection Board, Madras.

COIMBATORE.—The Extra Assistant Recruiting Officers and Assistant Recruiting Officer were assisted as usual by the subordinates of the Revenue Department.

Propaganda relating to recruitment was done by the personnel of the National War Front and other departments as usual. The Song Publicity Department, Madras, gave a display of Bomalattam in several important centres like Coimbatore, Pollachi, Tiruppur, Perundurai and Erode and it was considered to be the best form of propaganda for recruitment to the Army.

CUDDAPAH.—The Revenue Divisional Officers, Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars made intensive efforts for securing recruits for the military and civil pioneer forces. A fairly large number of labourers were sent from this district to Ceylon and Avadi.

WEST GODAVARI.—The total number of men recruited to the Army during the month was 116 including 25 men recruited by the Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, conducted recruitment twice in Narsapur division and enrolled 29 men to the Army in Narsapur taluk. Due to the efforts of the revenue subordinates, 210 men were enlisted for the Ceylon Labour Force. The concessions allowed to the candidates appearing for technical training were communicated to all the subordinate officers, and they were instructed to encourage educated young men especially to join as war technicians.

KISTNA.—Ninety-two recruits were sent up during the month under review, but 74 only were selected and enrolled. Seventy persons were recruited to Ceylon Military works from the Bandar and Nuzvid divisions. In addition to the above, 25 recruits were sent up to the technical branches of the Defence Services by the District Educational Officer, Kistna. Four recruits were sent up to the Military by the Education Department in Kistna district.

MADURA.—Seven hundred and thirty-one recruits were enlisted by the Assistant Recruiting Officer, during the month of June 1944. Fifty-six persons were recruited as technicians.

MALABAR.—The District Recruitment Sub-Committee interviewed five candidates for Emergency Commission of which one was recommended to the Provincial Selection Board, Madras, after medical examination. The Technical Recruiting Sub-Committee interviewed 12 candidates for training as war technicians and selected 10 candidates after medical examination. One candidate who was selected last time but was declared temporarily unfit by the Medical Officer was declared fit this time and selected for training. The number of Malayalees recruited in May 1944 was 1,944.

NELLORE.—The number of persons recruited during the month for the various branches of Military Service was 105.

RAMNAD.—Three hundred and eighty-seven persons were recruited for the regular Army in the month against 363 in May. To induce a spirit of competition among Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in the matter of recruitment it was proposed to present a shield and award it each month to the taluk showing the largest improvement. Rao Bahadur S. S. N. Lakshmanan Chettiyar, Chairman, Finance Sub-Committee of the District War Committee, offered to present the shield. Out of 3 candidates interviewed two were selected as war technician trainees. The recruitment to Ceylon Civil Labour Unit was stopped. Altogether 1,857 men were sent from this district.

SALEM.—(*a*) Intensive propaganda was carried on in this district for recruiting men to the armed forces and the Extra Assistant Recruiting Officers and other Recruiting Officers visited the taluks in this district and the revenue officials rendered all possible assistance to them. The total number of men recruited for the various armed forces in this district for the month of May 1944 is 356.

(*b*) Recruitment to Ceylon Labour Force was in progress and the revenue officials rendered all possible assistance. Six hundred and fifty-three recruits have been recruited to Ceylon so far in this district.

(*c*) The District Selection Committee for the selection war technicians met on 20th June 1944, interviewed 7 candidates and selected.

SOUTH KANARA.—The District Selection Committee interviewed 6 candidates for Emergency Commission on 27th June 1944 and selected 3. Their applications were sent up to the Provincial Selection Board, Madras. Every effort is being made to accelerate recruitment work throughout the district and better results are expected.

TANJORE.—One hundred and eighteen persons for technical services and 462 persons for non-technical services were recruited during the month. "Special Recruiting Weeks" were organized to intensify recruiting efforts. The District Recruitment Sub-Committee met twice during the month, on 12th June 1944 and 24th June 1944. One candidate was selected on 24th June 1944 for an Emergency Commission in His Majesty's Forces. Captain Ingle, Staff Officer, Recruiting, visited Tanjore on 24th June 1944. He addressed the District Recruitment Sub-Committee, Tanjore, about officer recruitment. A few candidates for Emergency Commission were also interviewed. Later the Captain addressed a specially convened meeting of prominent officials and non-officials and explained the new method of selecting officers for King's Commissions. The District Selection Committee under the Technical Training Scheme met on 20th June 1944 and selected one candidate for technical training.

TINNEVELLY.—Two candidates were interviewed for Emergency Commission by the Recruitment Sub-Committee on 29th June 1944 of whom one was recommended. One candidate who appeared for selection as Viceroy's Commissioned Officer before the Assistant Recruiting Officer, Palamcottah, was rejected. No candidate appeared before the District Selection Committee of the National Service Labour Tribunal on 25th June 1944. Nine candidates were sent during the month to the various technical training centres by the District Educational Officer, Tinnevelly. The number of candidates selected by the Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Trichinopoly, during May 1944 was 70. The number of recruits sent to the Army through the Assistant Recruiting Officer, Palamcottah, during the month was 501, and the progressive total from 1st November 1940 is 17,416. The total number of men sent to the Ceylon Labour Force by the Assistant Recruiting Officer, Palamcottah, was 215 and that by the revenue officials up to date was 2,092.

TRICHINOPOLY.—The Recruitment Sub-Committee met during the month and recommended candidates for Emergency Commissions. The Staff Officer, Captain Ingle from Bangalore visited Trichinopoly on 26th June 1944 and addressed public meetings and granted interviews to officials and non-officials of this district.

VIZAGAPATAM.—One hundred and four persons were recruited during June 1944 from the several taluks of the district by the Taluk Officers and by the Assistant Recruiting Officers, Vizagapatam.

Village Reading Circles

ANANTAPUR.—Reading Circles were functioning well. War propaganda materials were supplied to all of them. These were inspected both by the Revenue authorities, i.e., Tahsildars and Revenue Divisional Officers and the National War Front Organization.

NORTH ARCOT.—The majority of the reading circles in the district were working satisfactorily. On the request of the District Organizer, the President, District Board, and the District Educational Officer, Vellore, have been kind enough to issue instructions to the village teachers to run the reading circles efficiently.

BELLARY.—The 190 reading circles situated in the Kannada area and the 163 in the Telugu area received the weekly journal "Yuddha Sanchika" regularly in the language of the area to which they belonged. All of them were subjected to effective supervision not only by the staff of the National War Front, but also by the touring officers of the Revenue, Agricultural, Educational, Co-operative, Health and Excise departments.

CHINGLEPUT.—The District Organizer, inspected four reading circles in the month and found them generally working satisfactory.

CHITTOOR.—The District Organizer, the taluk propagandists and other National War Front staff visited 50 reading circles and found them all working satisfactorily.

COIMBATORE.—The District Organizer checked 48 Reading Circles during his tours in this month. Most of them are working satisfactorily. The personnel of the National War Front also checked the Reading Circles during their tours.

KISTNA.—The officers of the Registration department visited the reading circles in their charge, conducted meetings and exhorted the public to help the war effort by buying National Savings Certificates and by helping the "Grow More Food" Campaign. The Revenue Divisional Officers, Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars inspected the reading circles during their tours and found them working satisfactorily.

RAMNAD.—There were 539 men's and 21 women's reading circles. The District Organizer visited 4 taluk propagandists and other National War Front staff, 102. The honorary workers, 16. The Director of War Publicity, 10. The reading circles were working satisfactorily except a few. The Victory House at Srivilliputtur was visited by 1,558 persons and the one at Virudunagar by 1,092 persons.

SALEM.—Many reading circles were inspected by the staff of the National War Front, Revenue officials and other Government servants during the month. The reading circles were getting supply of "Yuddha Sanjikai" and other propaganda materials properly.

TANJORE.—There were 863 men's reading circles, 30 ladies' reading circles and 19 National War Front Committees in this district at the beginning of the month. During the month, 3 ladies' reading circles were formed by the Lady Lecturer No. 1, 1 ladies' reading circle by Lady Lecturer No. 2, 3 National War Front Committees by the Honorary Divisional Organizer, Tiruvarur and 2 National War Front number of reading circles and National War Front Committees at the end of the month were 863 reading circles, 34 Ladies' Reading Circles and 24 National War Front Committees. All these reading circles and National War Committees (except a few) were working satisfactorily. The Revenue Officials, the National War Front workers and the staff of the other departments were inspecting the reading circles during their tours.

TINNEVELLY.—Many reading circles were inspected by the staff of the National War Front and officers of the Revenue, Registration, Co-operative, Education and other departments. The reading circles are getting supply of "Yuddha Sanjikai" and other propaganda materials regularly. Four new ladies' reading circles were organized by the Lady Lecturers.

TRICHINOPOLY.—The reading circles throughout the district were at frequent intervals inspected by the staff of the National War Front and the officials of the Agricultural, Registration, Veterinary and Educational departments. The officers and staff of the National War Front inspected in all 121 reading circles in the month.

The Village Security Scheme

SOUTH ARCOT.—The Security Inspector toured for 18 days and visited 14 villages. The Security Supervisor also visited several centres and inspected village guards.

CHINGLEPUT.—The Security Inspector of Chingleput toured for 22 days and inspected 17 village guard centres.

COIMBATORE.—The scheme was introduced in 19 villages in Coimbatore taluk and in 21 villages in Palladam taluk. Prompt action was taken to fill in the vacancies in almost all the villages. The guards in 33 villages received necessary training in physical feats, etc. They were fully trained for Military Liaison work by instructors.

RAMNAD.—The Security Supervisor visited and inspected about 17 security villages. The Security Inspector was on tour for 23 days and inspected 22 villages. He toured 8 villages for a second time to train the guards for a mass rally at Ramnad before the Provincial Organizer on 1st July 1944. He met the village leaders of Ramnad, Pottagavayal, Chittarkottai, Irumeni, Panaikulam, Athangarai, Devipatnam, and Periapatnam and asked them to work with zeal. On 30th August 1944 a British plane had a forced landing in a village near Thondi for want of fuel and the Security Instructor, Thondi, with his village guards guarded the plane with the Police until petrol was brought from the Chettinad aerodrome and the plane resumed its flight.

TANJORE.—The Village Security Scheme was working satisfactorily in 39 villages. The Security Instructors of Tanjore town and Palliagraharam took much interest in giving training to their guards. The Security Instructor, Nagore, conducted a rally in the presence of the District Magistrate and the District Oranizer, National War Front, Tanjore, on the 19th June 1944 at Nagore and all the Nagore village guards gave fine demonstrations. Feeding was conducted in 36 villages during the month. The Security Inspector toured for 23 days, inspected 4 villages, visited 13 villages and inspected feeding arrangements in 5 villages. The Security Inspector interviewed the Senior A.R.P. Officer at Vallam in connexion with the issue of passes to the village guards in the prohibitted area of the aerodrome. He engaged the village guards of Tirukkattupalli in connexion with the visit of Capt. G. T. B. Harvey, Director of War Publicity, Madras, on the 2nd July 1944. The Security Supervisor, Ramnad, inspected the village guards of Mapillainaickenpatti, Reddippalayam and Grand Anicut during the month.

TINNEVELLY.—The Security Inspector was on tour for 2 days and inspected 12 villages. He conducted a propaganda meeting at Vaipar on 11th June 1944 with the Tahsildar, Koilpatti, in the chair.

(*Continued from page* 10)

MSC. 7713 (East Godavari).—The van toured for 23 days in the district. It was used for War Propaganda for the Fushkaram festival at Rajahmundry. The total distance covered by the van during the month is 158 miles.

MSC. 7638 (West Godavari).—The van did not tour during the month as it was under repair.

MSC. 6985 (Kistna).—The van toured in the district for 5 days only as it was sent to Ellore on 13th June 1944 for interchange of equipment with that of the West Godavari van. The van gave 4 shows in the taluks of Bezwada and Bandar.

MSC. 6104 (Military Van).—This van is allotted exclusively for troop shows in and around Madras and continued to work as per the programmes drawn up by the Military authorities.

Films.—As usual the films received from the Information Films of India, Bombay, were distributed to the vans as and when they were received. Supply of Telugu and Tamil war shorts at the end of every week to a Madras Regiment has been continued.

Propaganda materials.—Leaflets, magic lantern slides, and other propaganda materials were distributed to all the vans.

Price Control

RAMNAD.—The prices fixed were generally adhered to. The rationing scheme is working in all the municipal towns.

Education and Entertainment

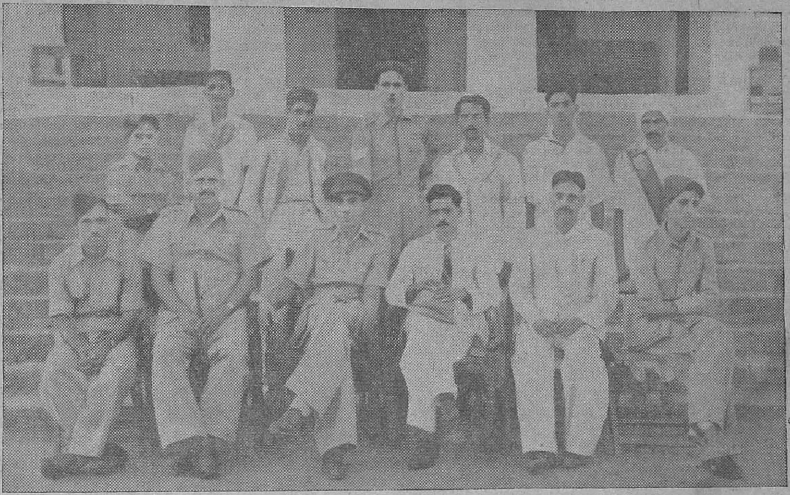


Photo taken on the occasion of the entertainment given to troops in Vizagapatam district, by Mr. K. V. Atchyutarao, Proprietor of Sowdam Estate, on 8th June 1944.

MADRAS.—Geography of the War No. 1, Popular Pamphlets Nos. 66 and 67, Air Warfare in the West 1943, You can't hand us all, Second Front, Good Enough for the Inferior Races, War in Pictures Nos. 35 and 36, Back again, National War Front, Pamphlets Brave Deeds No. 1, Japanese Abroad and War Series No. 94, were distributed. The poster "We are simply fighting for our skin" was displayed throughout the city.

The Dramatic Troupe organised by the City Organiser of the National War Front, at the request of the Military Authorities, in order not only to entertain South Indian troops but also provide them with an educative programme in Post-war Re-construction and Re-settlement needs special mention. These propaganda dramas were written specially with the above objects in view and suitable actors were selected and trained under his supervision. The programme also included variety entertainments such as dancing and songs. This Dramatic Troupe visited Trichinopoly, Cochin, Cuddalore and Coimbatore in addition to its tour in the City. These dramas were highly appreciated and enjoyed and many Commanding Officers of Units and Areas have expressed their keen appreciation of the splendid entertainment and of its high educative value in Post-war Re-construction and Re-settlement. The City Organiser also gave special talks to members of the units on this subject.

BELLARY.—All the 6 cinema houses in the district exhibited all the propaganda and information films that were supplied to them. The films that were exhibited comprised (1) Indian News Parade series, (2) Information films series, and (3) the War series, viz., Women at War, India to Tunisia, Fire Fighter Training, Air re-inforcement, Mediterranean war ships, etc.

WEST GODAVARI.—Magic lantern slides and war shots were exhibited in the local cinema halls. Gramophone plates of war propaganda were displayed in all the cinema halls.

NELLORE.—Sri Vinayak Cinema, Nellore, exhibited the following War shots I.N.P. Nos. 37 to 41 "Invisible power", "Spirit of Chungking", "Industrial India" and "Concrete". The New Talkie Picture palace, Nellore, exhibited the war shot "Indian News Parade (Mercy Brigade)."

SALEM.—The posters, War Reviews and other propaganda materials received from the Madras Provincial War Committee were promptly distributed throughout this district.

TRICHINOPOLY.—Cinema slides and propaganda films were exhibited regularly in the local cinema theatres at Trichinopoly and also in the cinemas of the Taluk centres.

COIMBATORE.—War films and slides were exhibited in the various cinema houses in this district during this month. During this month, the Victory House at Coimbatore was visited by Mrs. D. Barett from the Victory House at Madras and she gave some valuable suggestions. Besides, several other people including officials, non-officials and students visited the Victory House. Miniature Victory houses were opened in some of the Security Villages and they were functioning very satisfactorily. War pictures, War Reviews were supplied to them regularly. A Victory Club was opened by Mr. K. M. Balasubramaniam, Provincial Song Publicity Organizer, Madras, at Perundurai on 21st June 1944 and another one at Vellalore on 25th June 1944 by Mr. H. S. Paul, Revenue Divisional Officer, Coimbatore. The District Organizer met several Military Officers, and discussed with them several matters relating to the Education and Entertainment to troops. The District Organizer addressed the Indian Troops at the 3rd Madras Regimental Centre, Madukkarai, on 3rd June 1944. He also directed the lady lecturer Mrs. R. Ranganayaki Ammal to address some of the Indian Troops at the same place in Telugu on 10th June 1944. Twice during the month, the Village Guards visited the 3rd Madras Regimental Centre and played football and volley ball matches. The Security Inspector also had informal talks with officers of the 3rd Madras Regiment and Capt. P. K. Menon, Assistant Recruiting Officer, Coimbatore, regarding arrangements for Liaison Work. The I.O.Rs. Canteen at Coimbatore continued to entertain troops with the help of some Indian ladies. There were two shows on the 27th and 30th June in the canteen entertaining the troops. Besides this, during Bommalattam and Music Concert by the Song Publicity Department, several Indian sepoys and some officers were present.

RAMNAD.—All the war films sent for exhibition were exhibited in the cinema houses and the war literature duly distributed.

CHITTOOR.—The cinema houses in the district exhibited war films, posters, war pictures and slides. The war ballads and Defence Savings gramophone records were played regularly. The posters and leaflets received from the Director of War Publicity and the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras, were distributed widely and to all officers of all departments. The reading circles and the war committee members were supplied promptly with pamphlets and booklets. Posters and pictures were put up in the Victory Houses and at meetings.

Government Departments and the War Effort

The Agricultural Department

Finance.—The following Contributions were made:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Defence Savings Provident Fund	1,000	12	0
Defence Savings Certificates	196	0	0
Defence Savings Stamps	203	8	0
His Excellency the Governor's War Fund	40	10	0
Hundi collections	168	14	7
Defence Savings Bank	25	0	0
National Savings Certificate	26	12	0

Propaganda.—The touring staff of this department during their tours convened meetings of ryots and explained to them the present success of the Allies and impressed on them the necessity for continued support towards war effort. They were also told of the benefits of rationing, price control and national savings movement and requested to invest their surplus money in the national savings organizations. Propaganda was, as usual, conducted on the need for growing more food and vegetable crops and ryots were advised to follow the departmental advice in the matter of cultivation and also avail of the several concessions offered by the Government to achieve this end. Young men were advised to join the army in large numbers and help to win the war as early as possible.

The Co-operative Department

War propaganda.—The need for promoting the war effort by enlistment in the armed forces, by growing more food, and by lending liberally for war purposes was emphasised to the ryots by the inspectors and other touring officers of the department. The intensification of the war in Europe by the opening of the Second Front and its potentialities for an early allied Victory were brought home to the rural folk. The Deputy Registrar, Chingleput, addressed a meeting of the National War Front at Conjeeveram and explained to those assembled the part played by co-operative societies in promoting the war effort.

Grow More Food.—At a meeting of the Provincial Grow More Food Committee on 13th June 1944 which was attended by the Registrar it was decided that the services of the administrative Inspectors of the Co-operative department and of good co-operative societies should be utilized in the distribution of the proposed Grow More Food Journal to be published by the Agricultural department. The Choragudi Co-operative Society in the Kistna district is actively interesting itself in the proposal for the excavation of an irrigation channel to facilitate the conversion from dry to wet of about 750 acres of lands. The society is arranging to collect and pool the proportionate acquisition charges for payment to Government. Its representation to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation to expedite the execution of the scheme has been recommended to the Chief Engineer by the Registrar. Field Labourers' Co-operative Societies in the Razole taluk of the East Godavari district are reported to have cultivated nearly 500 acres with vegetable. The Bobbili Sugar Cane Growers' Co-operative Society in the Vizagapatam district issued loans amounting to Rs. 1,320 to 12 members for reclaiming 20 acres of waste land. The cultivation season was in full swing in most districts. Co-operative societies have helped a good deal by supplying all kinds of manures, pure seeds and agricultural implements and also by the timely issue of advances for cultivation expenses.

Distribution of food-stuffs.—Co-operative stores societies have come to stay as fair price shops in respect of all commodities and as pre-eminent agencies for the distribution of controlled articles. Rationing of rice was extended to municipal areas in the Guntur district during the month and co-operative stores societies have been allotted 31 out of 106 depots in the towns of Guntur, Tenali, Ongole and Narasaraopet. The Collector of South Arcot felt the need for a fair price shop for the benefit of the people near the Mental Jail at Cuddalore as the locality is not within the rationing area. The Vandipalayam Co-operative Stores which is nearest to this area has agreed to open a branch for the benefit of the employees of the Mental Jail and the people in the neighbourhood. It has also secured a building for the purpose. The retail branches of the Chingleput Co-operative Wholesale Stores in the Military Camp at Avadi sold provisions to the extent of Rs. 7,587. This wholesale stores also supplied 53 tons of firewood to the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore, for, baking the bricks needed for the construction of a hostel for the War Technicians. When an acute shortage of rice was experienced for some time in Bezwada town, the Sub-Collector commandeered the stocks available in the local mills and arranged for the equitable distribution of the rice at controlled rates through the Kistna District Co-operative Wholesale Stores and the Kistna Primary Stores, Bezwada. All the primary stores in the Kurnool district have been recognized as retailers under the millets procurement scheme. Some ten of the primary stores in the same district and the Kurnool District Co-operative Wholesale Stores have been appointed by the Collector as the main agents for collection, stocking and distribution in the scheme of procurement by a system of compulsory levy in respect of millets.

The National Savings Scheme.—Investments made by Co-operative Banks and Societies and by the officers of the Co-operative department in National Savings Certificates and in various other forms of Defence Savings up to 31st May 1944 amounted to Rs. 1,20,48,246.

War orders.—The execution of war orders was confined to textile goods and was done by Weavers' Co-operative Societies at several centres, controlled and guided by the Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society, Limited. The Kodur Fruit Growers' Society in the Cuddapah district has commenced the supply of graded fruits to the army.

General.—The Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society, Limited, the Rajahmundry Milk Supply Society and Godavari Central Stores participated in the Pushkaram Exhibition held during the month at Rajahmundry. Supplies of delicious drinks like "Mangola" and "Milk Shakes" by the Milk Supply Society were made to the visitors to the exhibition. The South Arcot District Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition held for a week from 1st June 1944 was a success. The occasion was availed of to do war propaganda and to hold a cattle show also. All the weavers and milk supply societies in the district participated in the exhibition. A number of co-operative societies under liquidation in the Madras district whose affairs were finally wound up during the month have between themselves donated a large sum amounting to Rs. 5,570–6–8 to His Excellency the Governor's War Fund.

The Connemara Public Library

The different pamphlets, maps and pictures that were received at this Library were regularly placed on the readers' table for the use of the public, the latest items received being (1) Front Line, 1940–41 (the Official Story of the Civil Defence of Britain), (2) Neptune for the use of Merchant Seamen, (3) Air Sea Rescue, (4) War in Pictures, (5) 'India's Part in the Fourth Year of War' issued by the War Department, (6) Political Wings over Europe, (7) Political Wings over Britain, (8) United Nations Bulletin and (9) Publications of the United States Office of War Information, Hornby Road, Bombay.

The Librarian is subscribing Rs. 35 a month to the Defence Savings Provident Fund.

The Educational Department

During the month under report a sum of Rs. 20 was collected from the members of the staff of the Director of Public Instruction's office and out of this sum two National Savings Certificates were purchased.

The posters and pamphlets received were distributed among the educational institutions of this Presidency.

Nine applications from the subordinates of this department for posts in the Defence Services were received and forwarded with the Director of Public Instruction's recommendation. Of these, two were for Emergency Commissions. In addition three applications from students (two present and one ex-student) of Governmnt Colleges for Emergency Commissions were received and forwarded to the Provincial Selection Board.

The Government Museum

The use of the Museum Theatre was given free of rent and other charges during June 1944 for the performances of the E.N.S.A. Repertory Coy. on 1st, 20th, 22nd and 23rd June 1944 for the benefit of troops and in aid of E.N.S.A. funds; and for the concert of the Southern Army Concert Party on 29th in aid of Southern Army Amenities Funds. The All-India Gramophone Society (Madras Branch), held four performances during this month for the troops of the United Nations.

Industrial Department—War Technician Training

Government Industrial School, Bellary.—During the month under review one admission was made, six unenrolled fitters were transferred to Engineering College, Bangalore, and one fitter trainee was transferred to Army Unit, Khatni. Now the strength of the War Trainee Section is nil, but intimation has been received that 14 fitters are under orders of transfer to this centre.

Government Industrial School, Madura.—The school gave intensive training in various trades to about 251 technicians during the month. Fifty-seven trainees were despatched to Army Units. The night shift worked as usual.

Government School of Technology.—The training of War Technicians continued to progress satisfactorily and 209 technicians in the school are under training at present.

Silk Filatures and Sericultural Activities.

Kollegal Silk Filatures.—The following quantity of silk (parachute quality) were produced during June 1944:—

	lb.	oz.
24/28 Denier Special	775	0
24/28 ,, 'A'	1,086	8
24/28 ,, 'B'	817	2
24/28 ,, rewound	16	10
20/22 ,, 'A'	4	4
90/110 ,, 'A'	65	12
90/110 ,, 'B'	442	2
Total	3,147	6

A quantity of 3,000 lb. of parachute quality silk was sent to the Officer-in-Charge, Ordnance Inspection, Mysore.

Government Silk Filatures.—During June this filature continued to produce raw silk for the manufacture of parachutes and their components. Three hundred and twenty basins were active, 104 basins have still to be completed. 5,936 lb. of silk were produced.

Sericultural section.—8,277 disease-free laying of foreign race variety were prepared and supplied to Government farms and selected seed rearers. A quantity of 127,655 lb. of good cocoons was supplied to the two filatures. In June about 5 lakhs of disease-free layings were supplied to the rearers. A few experiments were conducted with a view to supply improved varieties of silk-work ligature guts for civil and military purposes with encouraging results. Four hundred and seven applications for loans, to ryot taking up mulberry cultivation for a total amount of Rs. 35,830 and 334 applications for assignment of lands aggregating to 1,540·49 acres were received and forwarded to the Revenue Department. A sum of Rs. 14,590 was disbursed as loans to the ryots during the month. As usual the propaganda work was carried on by the staff.

War Supplies section.—The following items of stores were manufactured and supplied up to 15th June:—

1.	Tent Mallets large helves	201 Nos.
2.	Do. small helves	48 ,,
3.	Awl handles	196–11/12 Dozens.
4.	File handles	395 1/2 ,,
5.	Chisel handles	100–1/3 ,,
6.	Auger handles	546 Nos.
7.	Hammer handle No. 5	1,029 ,,
8.	Do. ,, 6	794 ,,
9.	Do. 7	443 ,,
10.	Helves pick axe 6, 1/2 lb.	4,148 ,,
11.	Do. 4, 1/2 lb.	204 ,,
12.	Pilt hats	504 ,,

The total value of the above stores is Rs. 6,070.

Fisheries section.—The subordinates have contributed Rs. 91–8–0 towards Defence Savings Provident Fund and Rs. 9–4–0 towards War Fund. Propaganda work and meetings were conducted as usual.

Engineering Section.

Coimbatore division.—Two T.E. sets were engaged at Perumuchi Aerodrome to supply water to the staff.

Tanjore division.—H.B. No. 47 was engaged in supplying water to the Aerodrome staff at Tanjore and No. 84 at Pamban. T.E. 37 was working at Ulundurpet Aerodrome to supply water and T.E. 34 at Pamban for pumping out water and testing the supply from wells.

Madras division.—The three kite motion pumps working for A.R.P. Provision centres were maintained in good working condition.

Chingleput division.—Four H.B. sets and 2 P.D. sets were engaged for conducting borings for the supply of drinking water to the staff at Thambaram. T.E. 3 was engaged to supply water to evacuation camp staff. Two T.E. sets were engaged to supply water to the Military authorities.

Bezwada division.—Two T.E. sets were supplying water to the R.A.F. personnel. The other sets were engaged in putting down borings and pumping out water successfully.

Government Textile Institute.—The Institute Textile Testing Laboratory continued to be utilized by the Madras Circle of the Indian Stores department for testing of war supply textiles. Most of the institute staff continued to be borne on A.R.P. subsidiary scheme for the institute.

The Madras Record Office

A sum of Rs. 76 was subscribed to the Defence Savings Provident Fund by the officers and staff of this office. They also contributed Rs. 30 for the purchase of Defence Savings Certificates. The Curator continued to contribute 11 per cent of his salary towards the Defence Savings Provident Fund and Certificates.

The Medical Department

Indian Army Medical Corps.—A meeting of the Madras Provincial (I.A.M.C.) Recruitment Committee was held during the month to interview candidates who have applied for Emergency Commission in the Indian Army Medical Corps.

Propaganda by Civilian Recruiting Officers which was started in this Province from the 15th March 1944 to improve recruitment to the Indian Army Medical Corps came to a close on the 15th June 1944.

Indian Military Nursing Service (Temporary).—Recruitment of female trained Nurses for appointment in the Indian Military Nursing Service (Temporary) was continued during June 1944.

A few candidates were recruited to the Indian Military Nursing Service (Temporary) immediately after completing their Nurses training.

Auxiliary Nursing Service.—Fresh batches of candidates were posted for Auxiliary Nursing Service training at the Government General Hospital, Madras, and at the General Hospital, Ernakulam, to take the places of those deputed for further training at Kirkee.

St. John Ambulance Association and Brigade.—During the month 330 First Aid Certificates (Senior), 6 First Aid Certificates (Junior) and 108 Home Nursing Certificates were issued.

The Principal, Noble High School, Masulipatam, has applied for the formation of an Ambulance Division from amongst the members of the Noble High School, Masulipatam, and this was approved.

A.R.P. Medical Organization in the Madras Fortress Area—Training.—All the First Aiders belonging to the First Aid Parties and First Aid Posts were given regular training in stretcher drill, loading and unloading of casualties by the First Aid Instructors throughout the month. A course of refreshing classes in First Aid was also given to all the First Aiders. As usual First Aiders are attending to surgical dressings at the Area Hospitals and Corporation Dispensaries. Women First Aiders are given vocational training in knitting, sewing and crotchet.

General.—Medical examination of A.R.P. personnel including new employees in A.R.P. services was conducted. All the A.R.P. messes were periodically examined regarding the sanitary condition and medical examination of all cooks and servers was made by the Staff Medical Officers.

Vocational training.—Vocational training among the Women First Aiders was progressing.

The Police Department

A sum of Rs. 80–15–0 was donated by the Madras City Police Officials towards the War Fund and 28 Police Constables of the Madras City Police donated their blood to the Blood Bank in June 1944.

The Public Health Department

The personnel of this department delivered lectures with and without magic lantern demonstrations on war efforts and advised the people to purchase war bonds and Defence Savings Certificates, and to grow more food.

The Registration Department

TANJORE.—Eleven Sub-Registrars visited the Reading Circles, read the pamphlets issued by the War Publicity Office and explained to the audience the present situation of the war.

SOUTH KANARA.—Sub-Registrars who were allotted Reading Circles, advised the public to co-operate with the Government in every way in the successful prosecution of the war and explained to them the victory of the Allied Nations in all the theatres of the war and impressed upon them the necessity for further intensifying their war efforts. The Sub-Registrars in other districts attended the meetings held in their circles, delivered lectures on the Second Front opened by the Allied Army in Europe and their successes after their landing on the northern coast of France and explained to the public the advantages of investing their money in Savings Certificates and Defence Savings Bonds, etc.

In the district of Tinnevelly, a sum of Rs. 1,167–12–0 was contributed by the public to His Excellency the Governor's Amenities for Troops' Fund and Rs. 10 to Red Cross Fund.

Nineteen applications from the staff were forwarded for appointment in the Defence Services. In the district of South Kanara, nine applicants were selected. Two are working as teachers in the Royal Indian Navy, one as typist, one as Radio Operator, one as Viceroy Commissioned Officer, one as mechanic and the rest as clerks.

The officers of the department realized the following amounts by voluntary contribution from the public towards—

	RS.	A.	P.
1. Defence Savings Certificates ...	23,862	2	8
2. Defence Savings Bonds	4,571	12	0
3. Defence Savings Bank Account.	11,174	0	0

The contributions made by the Registration staff towards the following funds were:—

	RS.	A.	P.
1. Defence Savings Fund	390	8	0
2. Defence Savings Bank Account ...	8	0	0

Grow More Food

Collection of loans postponed

The Government have postponed to fasli 1354 the collection of loans, instalments for fasli 1353 in the Bellary, Rayadrug, Siruguppa and Alur taluks of the Bellary district. The borrowers who wish to pay the current instalments in the current fasli will however be permitted to do so.

Irrigation Facilities in East Godavari

In pursuance of the Grow More Food campaign, the Government have accorded sanction to the immediate execution at an estimated cost of Rs. 23,348 including direct and indirect charges, of the scheme for providing irrigation facilities for certain dry lands in Yeditha village, Ramachandrapuram taluk, East Godavari district.

Irrigation Facilities in South Arcot

In pursuance of the Grow More Food campaign, the Government have accorded sanction to the estimate amounting to Rs. 16,000 for improvements to the Karungalar drain—'Extension of the Coleroon left bank and providing drainage outlets'—in the South Arcot district.

Cultivation of Fallow Lands

The Government have directed that loans for the cultivation of fallow lands in holdings with food crops and those granted by the District Agricultural Officers for the purchase of manure and seed be granted free of interest in 1944–45 also.

Wasteland for Cultivation

The Government have directed that an extent of about 25,000 acres of Government waste land in compact blocks available in the Chittoor district be granted for temporary cultivation under the Grow More Food rules for a period of three years (not extending beyond fasli 1356). The cultivation will be free of assessment but subject to levy of water cess if Government water is taken. To enable the ryots to reclaim and cultivate the lands, loans will be advanced to them at the rate of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per acre of which a sum of Rs. 5 will be eventually treated as a subsidy if the land is brought under cultivation before 31st October 1944. In cases where the ryots qualify themselves for a subsidy, the amount of the subsidy (viz., Rs. 5 per acre) will be deducted from the amount of the loan originally granted and the balance only will be recovered from them. The loans will be recovered within three years during the currency of the temporary grant of land. No interest will be charged in the first year, but thereafter interest at 3 per cent will be charged. If any of these lands are required sooner for assignment to demobilised soldiers, the Government will resume them after paying the cost of reclamation or setting it off against the loans given to the temporary assignees.

Mixed Crop Cultivation

In their press note No. 78, dated 29th May 1944, the Government announced their decision to continue the restriction on the cultivation of Mungari cotton in the Ceded districts during 1944–45 also. They have now decided that on and from 1st July 1944 no person shall cultivate Buradapathi (Sannapathi) cotton in Vizagapatam district, and that the area so released should be cultivated with food crops. They have also decided, that on and from the same date no person shall cultivate Cocanada cotton in Guntur district except as a mixed crop, in the proportion of one line of Cocanada cotton to at least two lines of food crops. A notification to this effect under the Defence of India Rules has been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 13th June 1944.

Potato Cultivation

Under the scheme sanctioned in March 1943, the Collector of the Nilgiris assigns lands to ryots temporarily for a period of five years for cultivation of potatoes required for defence services and the public. The Government have, under clause (*a*) of sub-rule (1) of rule 80 B of the Defence of India Rules and with the previous approval of the Central Government, now directed that every person to whom new lands are granted by the Collector of the Nilgiris for the cultivation of potatoes under the scheme referred to above shall adopt the system of "contour planting" (i.e., plant the crop across the sloope of the land in drills or lines) and shall dig main and subsidiary drains with silt traps according to the lay of the land for draining excess rain water, to prevent water stagnation and for the collection of washed silt and putting it back to the land. This order came into force from 1st July 1944 and does not apply to the crop planted before that date.

Water Rate Concessions

The Government have directed that the concessional rate of water-cess at Rs. 5 per acre for an irrigated crop not being wet or dufassal under the Tippayapalem project in the Kurnool district last sanctioned in June 1942 be continued up to the end of fasli 1357 and that the question of the localisation of the systematically irrigable area and the permanent reduction in the rate of water-cess be taken up early in June 1948.

Palmyra Jaggery

The Government have approved the proposal of the Director of Industries and Commerce for the payment of a grant to the Andhra University for conducting research on the economics of the palmyra jaggery industry and have sanctioned an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 2,600 for the purpose. The Andhra University will employ a scholar on Rs. 100 per mensem for a period of one year from the date of appointment and the Department of Industries and Commerce will give him the necessary facilities for conducting practical demonstrations. The investigation will include within its scope the following among other items of work connected with research:—

A detailed study of the decolourisation and deoderisation of the juice with reference to jaggery and sugar manufacture; a detailed study of the different processes in the manufacture of jaggery; a study of the storage of jaggery, the changes that take place during strorage and the most suitable conditions for and the method of storing the jaggery; method of obtaining a greater yield of sugar from the juice by the open pan system; the methods of preparing sugar by other means than the open pan system; and molasses jaggery.

Kauveri-Kondanar Scheme

In pursuance of the Grow More Food campaign the Government have accorded sanction to the immediate execution at an estimated cost of Rs. 53,810 including direct and indirect charges, of the scheme for extension of irrigation under the Kauveri-Kondanar channel of Veluayar river in Prathaparamapuram, etc., villages, Negapatam taluk, Tanjore district and converting the Chandranadhi dam at Karuganni into a regulator.

Provincial Food Council

The Eighth Meeting of the Provincial Food Council was held on the 7th June 1944 at Fort St. George, the Fourth Adviser to His Excellency presiding.

Diwan Bahadur Swaminatha Ayyar requested the Government to publish the selling price of paddy when sold by measure instead of by weight. The President explained the difficulties in agreeing to this. Mr. Swaminatha Ayyar also wanted that the basis on which paddy was requisitioned by Grain Purchasing Officers should be modified as ryots were sometimes called upon to deliver more paddy than they had. After discussion it was agreed that the existing method was fair and the ryot could always represent his correct position to the Grain Purchasing Officers. Mr. Swaminatha Ayyar referred to small reductions in the rates paid to ryots which were made on the basis of quality of paddy or rice purchased by Grain Purchasing Officers. The President stated that discretion had to be vested in the Grain Purchasing Officers in such matters. The Commissioner of Civil Supplies was however asked to look into the matter and set right the ryots' difficulties.

Mr. Gopala Menon referred to the scarcity of blackgram in the City. The Commissioner of Civil Supplies agreed to take steps to move blackgram from certain surplus districts, such as Kistna, to the City if possible.

The food situation in Malabar was discussed. Rao Bahadur K. V. Suryanarayana Ayyar, member, from Malabar, reported on the facts of the situation. The President stated that the Provincial Controller of Food Rationing, Mr. Grubb, was studying the position there, that even if district-wide rationing was considered necessary it could be introduced only after the next harvest in September, and that meanwhile the Collector had been instructed to requisition locally produced rice for feeding the population. In spite of the difficult transport situation and the fact that the Central Government were not in a position to help Madras to give more rice to Malabar, every effort was being made to avert distress in the district.

COIMBATORE.—Intensive propaganda was due to encourage the cultivation of more foodstuffs including vegetables and the production of poultry by assembling big and small land owners in important centres and also by

(*Continued on page* 19)

Miscellaneous

Mica

While investigating the Gondwana strata of the Beddanuru area of the West Godavari district the Geological survey came across occurrences of mica along two of the tributary streams of the Mani Vagu. Further examination of the area revealed occurrences of mica in the following localities:—

(1) Fairy large flakes of greenish gray muscovite were seen between Bothappagudem and Ankanagudem in the large feeder joining the Mani Vagu about 3/4 mile north-east of Bothappagudem. Mica schists occurring in the area are in a highly weathered condition and some of the specimens of mica collected were 4 or 5 inches across.

(2) Ruby mica was seen associated with a hard compact, greyish granitic rock, about 2 or 2¼ furlongs from the point where the nalla crosses the Ankanagudem (East side) Road. Occasionally small pieces of muscovite were seen.

(3) About 3/4 mile north-east of the Ankanagudem rest-house. Examination of specimens of mica in this place showed that the muscovite was of greenish grey colour and yielded pieces up to 3 inches square.

Use of Groundnut oil on Engines

In the Press Note No. 82, dated 3rd June 1943, the Government explained that the tests at the College of Engineering, Guindy, on the use of groundnut oil on a low speed diesel oil engine were progressing but not completed owing to a defect in the engine employed and that a new Hindustan Cooper Low Speed engine had since been received for carrying out the tests. The tests have been carried out and the following conclusions are drawn from a 1,000-hour run on the engine using groundnut oil of the expeller A-quality.

The engine starts easily from cold on groundnut oil. The maximum power output from the engine with groundnut oil is received as with light diesel oil. The amount of carbon deposit is more with groundnut oil than with light diesel oil. There is a tendency for the valves to stick in their guides and cleaning and grinding of the valves have to be done more frequently than when the engine runs on diesel oil. Grountnut oil has no deleterious effects, such as pitting and corrosion on the piston, cylinder valves and other working parts of the engine.

All persons interested in the experiment who desire to get further details may get them from the Principal, College of Engineering, Guindy.

Tobacco Seed oil

The Government consider that the economic possibilities of tobacco seed oil have not been adequately recognized and that steps should be taken to encourage the use of the oil for paint and other industries and the use of the seedcake for cattle feed and manure. They have approved the proposals submitted by the Director of Agriculture to carry out demonstrations in this regard. They have also sanctioned an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 10,000 for the purchase of 100 tons of tobacco seed and Rs. 1,250 to meet the charges for crushing the seed. The Director of Agriculture will carry out demonstrations for crushing fifty tons of the seed in the different milling centres in the Guntur district and on the uses to which the oil could be put. He will also supply 50 tons of oil seed to the Director of Industries and Commerce to carry out milling tests, by means of the Haskel Ghani, at the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut. A limited quantity of the tobacco seed oil to carry out experiments on its use for dull paint, etc., and for larvicidal purposes will be supplied to the Chief Engineer (General Buildings and A.R.P.) and the Director of Public Health, respectively.

Rama Deepa Lamps

In September 1942, the Government decided to encourage the manufacture of lamps which burn vegetable oil and sanctioned the payment of a grant of Rs. 3,400 to the proprietor, 'Rama Deepa' workers for the supply of 'Rama Deepa' lamps for use in certain Government offices. The Proprietor of the said works has applied to the Government for a further grant to conduct investigations for a period of six months to improve the lamps so that it might serve peacetime needs as a dual oil lamp. The Government have on the recommendation of the Joint Director of Industries and Commerce, sanctioned the payment of a grant of Rs. 8,000 for the purpose. The scope of the investigation will include (a) the making of more dies, (b) improvement of candle power of the light by the use of a single or mixture of vegetable oils as illuminant and (c) treatment of the wick to improve the light. The Proprietor has been permitted to utilize, if necessary, the tape loom in the Government Textile Institute, Madras, for experiments on wicks contemplated in the scheme.

Post War Reconstruction Committee on Industries

Government have directed that a Provincial Post War Reconstruction Committee on Industries be constituted for this Province with the following members:—

(1) The Adviser in charge of the Development Department—*Chairman*.

(2) Secretary to the Government, Development Department, (3) the Director of Industries and Commerce, (4) the Joint Director of Industries and Commerce, (5) the Director of Agriculture, (6) the Officer-in-charge of the Geological Party in Madras, and (7) the Chairman of the National Service Labour Tribunal, Madras—*Members*.

(8) The Special Development Officer—*Secretary*.

The Secretary shall have power to invite suitable non-officials engaged in specific industries for consultation according to the nature of the proposals for industrial development coming up before the Committee for discussion. The Commissioner for Post War Reconstruction will be invited by the Chairman to attend any meeting of the Committee when any subject affecting him comes up for discussion.

The duties of the Committee will be to prepare plans for reconstruction, based on knowledge and information now available and capable of being executed within a measurable time, say 5 to 10 years, immediately after the war to fill up gaps in the economic structure of the Province and to make recommendations to Government on planning for industrial reconstruction in the post war period.

The non-officials invited before the Committee will draw travelling allowance at the following rates in respect of the journeys to attend the meetings of the Committee:—

Railway journeys—One first class and one third class (if a servant is taken).

Mileage—12 annas a mile. Daily allowance—Rs. 7-8-0.

When meetings of the Committee are held at stations at which the members are resident or within 5 miles of their place of residence, they will not be entitled to draw any of the allowances mentioned above.

RAMNAD.—A sum of Rs. 1,00,117-12-0 was disbursed to the evacuees this month on account of their allowance.

Grow more food.

(*Continued from page* 18)

distributing Grow More Food Booklets and other pamphlets relating to this. The private garden owners in important towns were also requested to take advantage of the facilities and concessions allowed by Government and were requested to raise quick-growing fruits and vegetables, etc., in their gardens. A meeting of the Food Council was held on 21st June 1944 and important subjects regarding procurement of foodgrains were discussed.

RAMNAD.—Propaganda in this direction were carried on by the National War Front staff and Revenue Officials. A conference of leading ryots of Paramakudi taluk was held at Paramakudi on 23rd June 1944. The Collector presided over it. The Agricultural Demonstrator and his Assistant exhibited the various new strains of paddy, cumbu, cholam and groundnuts and explained their duration and yield. The Assistant Demonstrator also spoke on the selection of seed and improved implements and manures. The Agent of the Pamboor Estate and a lawyer owning considerable lands spoke about their experience of using the seeds and manures of the Agricultural Department and supported the Collectors exhortation to the ryots to sink wells and utilise the sub-soil water for irrigation by taking loan from Government if necessary and to adopt the improved strains and methods of cultivation. At the District Periodical conference held on 30th June 1944 it was resolved that loan of Rs. 50,000 might be applied for to be given as advances to agriculturists for the purchase of seeds and manures. It also supported the proposal to delegate to District Agricultural Officer the power of sanctioning loans up to Rs. 75 for sinking and repairing wells.

TANJORE.—Propaganda to increase the scheme of Growing More Food Crops was carried on by the staff of the National War Front and other officials in this district. Citizens' Food Committees were formed in important places of this district. The hand-pounded rice scheme at Thopputhurai was working satisfactorily. So far about 350 tons of rice have been sold to the Grain Purchasing Officer, Tanjore.

Review of Radio Programmes

Madras

The Japanese cruelty and oppression in occupied countries, Allied victories on the various battle fronts, changes that the war has wrought in the outlook of the people of America, the problem of rehabilitation, these were among the more important subjects broadcast during the month. Particular emphasis was laid in two talks by Mr. George Farley on the necessity of growing more vegetables. In all, more than 150 items on the progress of war and other Allied subjects were put through. Broadcasting on the 5th in the series "The Shadow of the Rising Sun" Mr. N. Sriram described the Japanese atrocities in occupied China. Brigadier MacGregor broadcast a talk on the 6th on the significance of the landing of the Allied army of liberation on the Normandy coast. Mrs. Parijatham Nayudu broadcasting a talk in the series "The Common Cause" warned people against all kinds of defeatist mentality during war time. In a talk on collective freedom in the series "Concept of Freedom," Mr. R. Galletti, I.C.S., explained how the sense of collective freedom had given the Englishmen a good deal of independence and self-reliance. Mr. K. P. Ramaswami broadcasting a talk in the series "Britain To-day" paid a glowing tribute to the people of Britain and the high morale they maintained during the blitz. Japanese atrocities in Burma were recounted in the series "Shadow of the Rising Sun" by Mr. Mohamed Asker Ali. Speaking on the "New Outlook in America" Mr. Suryanarayana Rao spoke on the far-reaching changes that have come over the life and outlook of the Americans and the belief of the people of America that the future peace and progress of the world depended on a world-union in which all nations of the world were represented. Mr. V. G. Kulkarni in his talk on the 22nd made a strong plea for the establishment of co-operative sales societies to eliminate the middle-men. Sir Robert Denniston broadcasting a talk on "Rehabilitation" emphasized the need for raising the standard of living in this country, which should ultimately be the aim of post-war planning. Mr. D. C. Kothari broadcasting a talk on the importance of saving on the 29th. He pointed out the advantages in buying Defence Bonds and Prize Bonds which would be a safe method of saving as well as preventing inflation.

Two war commentaries in Tamil, in the series "Yuddavimarisam" were broadcast by Mr. T. Krishnamurti on the 6th and Mr. T. B. Nityanandam on the 27th.

In the series "Achupracharam" analysing enemy propaganda Mr. T. A. V. Nathan broadcast talks on the 7th and 21st. The unstable economic condition of Japan was the subject of a talk by Mr. A. Muthiah on the 9th. On the 13th Mr. G. D. Kalyanasundaram broadcast a talk explaining the unscrupulous methods employed by the Japanese to enslave people. Mrs. Pankajam and Shrimathi D. M. Kuchalambal broadcast talks on "Yuddamuyarchi" on the 14th and 28th, respectively. They made a special appeal to women to cultivate habits of thrift in their household economy. Rao Sahib T. S. Katchapakesa Mudaliyar broadcasting on the 16th pointed out the great contribution America has made in men and material for prosecuting this global war. Mr. S. Krishnan in his broadcast on 28th urged the need for raising increased food crops. Mr. G. Parthasarathi broadcast a special talk on the Anniversary day of the German invasion of Russia in the course of which he recounted the causes of the greatest German failure in the history of this war. Mr. V. Ramaswami broadcast a talk on the 23rd; the keynote of his talk was "Save for Victory." Srimathi Minambal Sivaraj broadcasting on the 30th pleaded for avoiding unnecessary travel.

In the series "Netivisheshamu" Messrs. J. V. Kirita Rao, V. Rangachari and P. Sriramulu broadcast topical talks on the 1st, 15th and 29th, respectively. Talks analysing Axis propaganda were broadcast on the 3rd and the 17th by Mr. N. V. Seshiah. Mr. B. S. Murthi broadcasting on "Yuddakalapu China" said that education for the masses has not been neglected in China under war conditions. "Yuddavimarsa" reviews on the progress of war in different fronts were broadcast by Mr. G. V. Krishna Rao on the 8th and Mr. S. D. Acharya on the 22nd. The heroic deeds of Yugoslavia were the subject of a talk by Mr. P. Nageswara Rao on the 12th. In a talk entitled "Abhinava Rakshamlu: Japaneeya Amanushatvamu" Mr. D. Venkatarao described the inhuman acts of Japs in the countries occupied by them. The script of a talk on "British Adarsamu: Stairyamu" by Mr. B. Ramachandra was broadcast on the 29th.

Features and plays.—Under the title the fighting forces three features were broadcast in English depicting the life of fighting men. Two plays in the series "Britain Triumphant" were also broadcast.

"Coffee House" programme in Tamil incorporating humorous dialogues and side lights on the war front and presenting the fallacies of Axis outbursts over the radio was continued. An interview with Jemadar Williams and "Enna Seyidigal" were two special features broadcast in June.

"Rasatarangini," a variety programme in Telugu was broadcast every Friday with topical discussions and war songs. In village broadcasts many items of war topics were included.

Relays.—Relays from other stations included "Problems of New India," "The Voice of America" and "The United Nations Day" from Delhi. A talk on Hoarding by the Controller-General of Civil Supplies from Bombay, a talk by the Governor of Assam from Calcutta and messages of troops stationed in Colombo from Trichinopoly.

"World Affairs," the weekly review by Wickham Steed broadcast from London on every Friday was also relayed.

Electrical recording.—Recordings of talks by D. R. Mankekar and another by a former Officer of the Third Tactical Air Force were broadcast on the 17th and the 24th.

Trichinopoly

The programmes for the month of June featured prominently the most important item of war news for the month, the launching and progress of the Second Front in Europe. Speaking on the evening of the 6th June from Madras Brigadier MacGregor explained the significance of the landing on the French coast and explained in detail the long and careful planning and preparation that lay behind the launching of the Second Front. His Majesty the King broadcast to the peoples of the United Nations and the men of the Allied fighting forces a few hours after the landings took place and an electrical recording of his talk was broadcast on the 7th morning. The same day in the evening Rev. Fr. Balam, S.J., giving his monthly review of Axis broadcasts mentioned how completely Germany was taken by surprise. The Axis radio stations, he said, which have been repeatedly making fun of the very idea of the Second Front, and boasting about the invulnerability of the Atlantic wall, kept absolutely silent for many hours after the landings had been made. An analysis of the news, news-commentaries and talks, put out by the Axis radio during the twenty-four hours following the beginning of the Second Front, he explained, amply proved the great shock Germany had received. An eye-witness account of the landing of para-troops in Normandy by Leonard Mossley was relayed from the B.B.C. on Thursday, the 8th at 10 p.m. The News-reel on Monday, the 12th featured this great campaign, in the form of a dramatised presentation of the history the Second Front from the time the idea was born, as far back as in 1941, to the moment the actual landings took place and the liberation of Europe began on the morning of the 6th of June 1944. A week later, on the 15th of June, speaking in the series "Background to the News," Mr. T. D. Meenakshisundaram Pillai, B.A., B.L., of the local Bar reviewed the progress of the operations on the French coast. In the "Summer School" broadcast on Friday, the 16th June, Mr. S. Ganapathi Pillai, B.A., B.L., spoke on the geographic and strategic importance of the Normandy coast. News regarding the Second Front was daily given in the Kettaya Sangati during the rural hour in the form of dialogues which could be easily understood by the rural listeners. On Friday, the 30th June, the day Cherbourg fell, a special background talk on the key port was broadcast.

During the month of June were celebrated two important war anniversaries. On the 14th of June, the United Nations' day, Sir P. T. Rajan, Regional Leader, National War Front, broadcast a talk on "The United Nations in War and in Peace." Determination of the United Nations to crush and exterminate from the face of the earth the Fascist menace was the subject of a play broadcast earlier in the evening. A forty-five minutes programme arranged with the assistance of United States Office of War information featuring the spirit of the United Nations as reflected in the songs and music of her peoples and the pronouncements of her leaders was relayed from Delhi that night between 9-45 and 10-30 p.m. "Our Russian Ally" was the subject of a talk by Rajyasevapraveena Khan Bahadur G. S. A. Karim, broadcast on Thursday, the 22nd June, the third anniversary of Germany's attack on Russia. A topical feature by feature by Victor Kiernam giving a rapid review of the Russo-German war was relayed from Delhi. "Scorched Earth," a programme from the London Transcription Service broadcast on the night of the 22nd June featured the scorched earth policy followed by the Russians, which was to a great extent responsible for foiling the German plans. On the following Wednesday, the 28th June another London Transcription Service programme entitled "163 days" on the historic siege of Stalingrad was also broadcast.

THE FINE WORK OF THE VICTORY CAFE, KODAIKANAL.

Three of the Committee (left to right) *Mrs. Kaye, Mrs. Georgeson, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Harvey, Chairman. The other two in the photograph are Mrs. Lindsell-Stewart and Captain Godfrey Harvey, Director of the War Publicity, Madras.*

The Cafe have netted a profit of almost Rs. 10,000 *since they opened in April* 1942 *and have now built their own premises on ground kindly lent to them by Mr. Pater, Manager of the Carlton Hotel.*

Considering that all sales to the troops are based on a non-profit basis this is a splendid effort. All net profits go to the Amenities for Troops Fund.

MAHARAJA ENTERTAINED AIRMEN.

His Highness the Rajah of Pudukkottai (third from left) *entertained B.O.R.s and Airmen at Kodaikanal recently.*

Nearly 70 B.O.R.s and Airmen were entertained to tea and games at "Tredis," the holiday residence of the Rajah. The choice of skittles, bowls, clock-golf, six-aside football and a treasure hunt was available during the afternoon. The six-aside football was very popular and His Highness, together with his two younger brothers joined in these games, and the youngest brother Chinna Durai Vijayaragunatha Tondaiman was on the winning side. The evening closed with prize-giving for the winners and a very hearty three cheers for His Highness the Rajah for the most enjoyable afternoon.

Other special programmes broadcast during the month included an interview with Jamadar Williams, who was till recently an army instructor in Burma, relayed from Madras and a talk advising the public not to believe in or spread rumours by Rao Sahib L. N. Paramasivam Pillai on 1st June 1944, a talk on the Arab Federation in the series "Islam in World Politics" by Khan Bahadur P. Sharfuddin on 11th June 1944, a talk in English by C. C. Desai, Controller-General of Civil Supplies, on the "Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance" relayed from Bombay on 13th June 1944, a talk on "The Japanese aggression in China" by Rajaram Sahib, the Senior Prince of Tanjore, on 17th June 1944, the broadcast by Rao Sahib C. Singaravelu Mudaliyar, District Rationing Officer, Trichinopoly, on 25th June 1944 on "Rationing and Price Control," an electrical recording of His Excellency Sir A. Clow's talk on his visit to the forward areas in the Kohima front relayed from Calcutta on 26th June 1944.

Wide publicity was given to the Government drive to lessen the cultivation of short staple cotton and increase the production of food grains. Chief among the large number talks and features broadcast on this subject was the talk by Rao Sahib T. V. Somasundaram Pillai on 8th June 1944. Attempts were also made to induce the public to take a growing interest in the Government's Prize Bonds Scheme. In his talk on Thursday, the 29th June, Mr. T. P. Vedachalam Pillai of the local bar explained the scheme and showed how this was an advantageous means of saving.

Two talks on the war effort of Britain require special mention, as also the three talks in the series "Udayasuryan Makkal" broadcast during the month. On 4th June 1944 Srimati V. K. Jayalaxmi, an evacuee from Burma, at present the Superintendent of the Junior Certified School, Tanjore, spoke on the enormous programme of man-power mobilization Britain has undertaken and accomplished, since the war started. In the same series, the noteworthy contribution to Britain's war effort made by the non-combatant services, was the subject of a talk by Rao Sahib R. V. Sundara Reddy on 10th June 1944.

As in the previous months the weekly feature "The Voice of America" from Delhi and Wickham Steed's review of World affairs from the B.B.C. were relayed.

3 PER CENT VICTORY LOAN, 1957.

Purchase price of Loan of the denominations available.

Date.	100.			200.			500.			1,000.			5,000			10,000			25,000			50,000			1,00,000		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
3rd to 8th July 1944.	100	11	4	201	6	8	503	8	8	1,007	1	4	5,035	6	8	10,070	13	4	25,177	1	4	50,354	2	8	1,00,708	5	4
10th to 15th July 1944.	100	12	0	201	8	0	503	12	0	1,007	8	0	5,037	8	0	10,075	0	0	25,187	8	0	50,375	0	0	1,00,750	0	0
17th to 22nd July 1944.	100	12	8	201	9	4	503	15	4	1,007	14	8	5,039	9	4	10,079	2	8	25,197	14	8	50,395	13	4	1,00,791	10	8
24th to 29th July 1944.	100	13	4	201	10	8	504	2	8	1,008	5	4	5,041	10	8	10,083	5	4	25,208	5	4	50,416	10	8	1,00,833	5	4
31st July to 5th Aug. 1944.	100	14	0	201	12	0	504	6	0	1,008	12	0	5,043	12	0	10,087	8	0	25,218	12	0	50,437	8	0	1,00,875	0	0
7th to 12th Aug. 1944.	100	14	8	201	13	4	504	9	4	1,009	2	8	5,045	13	4	10.091	10	8	25,229	2	8	50,458	5	4	1,00,916	10	8
14th to 19th Aug. 1944.	100	15	4	201	14	8	504	12	8	1,009	9	4	5,047	14	8	10,095	13	4	25,239	9	4	50,479	2	8	1,00,958	5	4
21st to 26th Aug. 1944.	101	0	0	202	0	0	505	0	0	1,010	0	0	5,050	0	0	10,100	0	0	25,250	0	0	50,500	0	0	1,01,000	0	0
28th to 31st Aug. 1944.	101	0	8	202	1	4	505	3	4	1,010	6	8	5,052	1	4	10,104	2	8	25,260	6	8	50,520	13	4	1,01,041	10	8

General

This is a scheme to make India rich by getting people to save now when they have money. Such saving will help to limit the amount of money in circulation and so keep prices down and check the demon of inflation. It is of the greatest national importance and of permanent importance to India, being a social movement to encourage thrift among the masses at a time when higher earnings offer an excellent opportunity for savings to many who have had no chance to save before.

2. Authorized agents will be employed continuously to make personal contact with the people of the areas in which they work, and encourage them to save and invest in National Savings Certificates.

3. Please note—

(*a*) The Small Savings Scheme is *not* a War measure.

(*b*) The scheme aims at the uplift of the country as a whole not only in War-time but for many years thereafter.

(*c*) India cannot afford to fritter away the great opportunity which she now has for saving and building up the resources needed for rapid progress after the war.

(*d*) If you love India, you should serve her now by saving all you can and buying National Savings Certificates, leaving other things for those who need them more than you.

(*e*) The interest offered is generous, seeing that the capital invested is absolutely safe

4. National Savings Certificates are obtainable at issue prices of Rs. 10, Rs. 50, Rs. 100, Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 from any Post Office doing Savings Bank business.

How to buy National Savings Certificates

5. You can buy a National Savings Certificate by filling up the application form at the Post Office, paying the money and receiving the Certificate. It is quite simple.

But you need not go to the Post Office at all. Under the Small Savings Scheme Collectors have appointed Authorized Agents whose services are free to you. An Authorized Agent will collect money from subscribers for the purchase of National Savings Certificates, giving temporary receipts for the amounts collected, obtain the National Savings Certificates from the Post Office (or from a Savings Bureau where ther is one) and deliver them to the owners taking back the temporary receipts.

Every village headman is an Authorized Agent. In addition to these village headmen, some reliable non-officials are employed as Authorized Agents in towns

Certificate of Authority

6. The Collector gives each Authorized Agent a Certificate of Authority, a copy of the instructions to Authorized Agents and receipt books. The Authorized Agent transacts his business at the particular Post Office stated in his Certificate of Authority. You may ask the Authorized Agent to show you his Certificate of Authority issued over the signature of the Collector of the district, if you wish, before giving him money to buy a National Savings Certificate for you.

Receipt Books

7. Receipt books are of three kinds. One contains 50 receipts for the price of a Certificate of the value of Rs. 10; the second contains 20 receipts for the price of a Certificate of the value of Rs. 50; the third is a combined one and contains 10 receipts for the price of a Certificate of the value of Rs. 100; five receipts for the price of a Certificate of the value of Rs. 500, and five receipts for the price of a Certificate of the value of Rs. 1,000. These receipt forms for the temporary receipts are printed in different colours so as to correspond to the colour of the ink used for the various denominations of National Savings Certificates that will finally be received in place of them as shown below:—

Certificates of the value of Rs. 10—Brown.

Certificates of the value of Rs. 50—Blue.

Certificates of the value of Rs. 100—Reddish purple.

Certificates of the value of Rs. 500—Dark-blue-green.

Certificates of the value of Rs. 1,000—Green.

Printed in English and Indian Languages

8. Applications for buying National Savings Certificates from Post Offices, Certificates of Authority, Receipt Books, and National Savings Certificates are printed in English, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kanarese, so that the purchaser can buy a National Savings Certificate printed in his own mother tongue.

National Savings Stamps

9. Each Authorized Agent will purchase from the Post Office and keep with him a stock of National Savings Stamps for sale on his own account for cash to persons who wish to make petty savings in this manner with a view to buying a National Savings Certificate. The Authorized Agent will also have a stock of Savings Cards so that he may give one free to each small saver. If a person cannot afford to buy a National Savings Certificate at once, he may take a Savings Card from the Authorized Agent, buy from him one or more 4-anna National Savings Stamps and go on saving and buying Savings Stamps and affixing such stamps in that card till the total value of the Stamps reaches Rs. 10. He must keep this Savings Card safely till he exchanges it for a National Savings Certificate. The agent will accept a completed Savings Card bearing stamps worth Rs. 10 for purchase of a National Savings Certificate and will then furnish a receipt in the same manner as for cash.

10. Each Authorized Agent should, within the time fixed by the Collector, use any cash received by him to buy the National Savings Certificates. The district officers and National Savings Assistant Circle Officers will maintain a close watch to guard against any undue delay on the part of the Authorized Agents in purchasing and delivering the certificates to the owners.

Maximum Holding

11. National Savings Certificates are such a good investment that the Government cannot afford to let anyone buy an unlimited amount of them as the interest is entirely free of income-tax. The maximum holding for an individual is Rs. 5,000; for local authorities and registered co-operative societies Rs. 20,000; for Scheduled Banks the holding on behalf of each client should not exceed Rs. 5,000; firms may hold them under an Employees' Savings Scheme to the extent of the 'authorization' under rule 7 of the Post Office National Savings Certificate Rules.

Repayment of National Savings Certificates

12. The holder of a National Savings Certificate cannot ask for repayment of the investment with interest till three years after the date of purchase. But the Head Postmaster may permit repayment to the heirs at any time if the holder dies. When payment is claimed it will be made according to the following scale:—

If payment claimed.		Rs. 10.		Rs. 50.		Rs. 100.	Rs. 500.	Rs. 1,000.
		RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	RS.	RS.
After 3 complete years from date of issue.		10	8	52	8	105	525	1,050
,, 4	Do.	11	0	55	0	110	550	1,100
,, 5	Do.	11	8	57	8	115	575	1,150
,, 6	Do.	12	0	60	0	120	600	1,200
,, 7	Do.	12	8	62	8	125	625	1,250
,, 8	Do.	13	0	65	0	130	650	1,300
,, 9	Do.	13	8	67	8	135	675	1,350
,, 10	Do.	14	0	70	0	140	700	1,400
,, 11	Do.	14	8	72	8	145	725	1,450
,, 12	Do.	15	0	75	0	150	750	1,500

Interest works at 4-1/6 per cent per annum if left till maturity and is income-tax free. Investors should try to leave their money invested for the full period and obtain the full benefit.

13. National Savings Certificates may be bought on behalf of minors out of workmen's compensation, by Educational authorities on behalf of students, from the balance in Provident Fund Accounts, and by firms and companies on account of their employees. Provision has also been made in the Post Office National Savings Certificate Rules for transfer of National Savings Certificates from one name to another and from one Post office to another.

Loss or Destruction of National Savings Certificates

14. If a National Savings Certificate should be lost or get spoilt, you do not lose your money: it can be replaced. The procedure is laid down in the Post Office National Savings Certificate Rules.

15. Holders of National Savings Certificates may lodge their certificates in treasuries and sub-treasuries for safe custody, if they wish. The Treasury will give a receipt to each depositor of a certificate.

16. A Central Registration Office has been opened in Lucknow to protect investors in National Savings Certificates living in certain areas. The names and addresses and details of holdings of individual investors in the provinces of Madras, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, will be registered free of cost. Provision is also made for registering a representative of each investor. Applications for such registration should be made to the Post office at which the holdings are at present registered.

Now is the time for you to save and invest in National Savings Certificates.

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